SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. L.—NO. 10,228. DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XXVIII.—NO. 5232.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1884.

DAILY RECORD UNION SERIES. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 126.

HALE BROS. & CO.

HALE'S

STERLING CLEARANCE SALE!

—COMMENCES—

This Morning, Jan. 16th,

AND WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE LAST VESTIGE OF OUR IMMENSE OVERSTOCK IS DISPOSED OF.

TOO MUCH STOCK

Compels it. Immediate relief is a stern necessity, and to accomplish this desideratum, the sterling quality of the goods offered has not been considered in placing prices upon them. The public well know that our sales import a mighty host of rare values, and this STERLING SALE is no exception. Among the many BARGAINS which we place on sale THIS MORNING, your attention is specially called to the

Very Marked Reductions

—IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS!

—AND MANY CHOICE LINES OF—

CLOTHING!

WHICH PRESENTS TO YOU AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE LIGHTLY PASSED. IN

Boots and Shoes

THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTION TO THIS PREVAILING RULE—THE IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL OF ALL EXTRA STOCK.

BARGAINS IN

ALL-WOOL AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS

LEADING BRANDS OF

Fine Muslins and Sheetings,

AT A SACRIFICE.

And many others which space will not permit us to here enumerate. We can only say we have never disappointed you, and this sale is the most pronounced ever held by us.

VERY TRULY,

Hale Bros. & Co.,

829, 831, 833, 835 K st., and 1026 Ninth st.

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

Taber

PHOTOGRAPHIC PARLORS AND VIEW EMPORIUM,

No. 8 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opp. Palace and Grand Hotels,......................[n17-1ptf]......................SAN FRANCISCO.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS!

FRANK GRISWOLD,

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER, TENTH AND J STREETS, SACRAMENTO.

PRICE LIST SENT ON APPLICATION. n3-4ptf

THE "BOSS" BITTERS

Gives you an appetite, and Cures Dyspepsia.

FELTER, WOODS & CO., AGENTS, SACRAMENTO.

ja7-1p2m

Hunyadi János

The Best and Cheapest Natural Aperient Water.

"A NATURAL LAXATIVE, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS."

Prof. MACNAMARA, M.D. of Dublin.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Prof. ROBERTS, F.R.C.P. London.

"Relieves the kidneys, unloads the liver, and opens the bowels."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

WINTER MILLINERY!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to show some Rich Novelties in Millinery. We have just received a new stock for Winter Trade. Special care has been taken in selecting the latest shapes and colors. Bayadere Ribbed Velvets, a beautiful novelty in exquisite shades for bonnets. Uncut Velvets; Plushes in all shades; Ottoman and Velvet Ribbons. Orders promptly attended to at 621 J street. MRS. BARBER & FEALER.

au30-1ply

REMOVAL.

BROWN BROS. HAVE REMOVED THEIR Blacksmith and Wagonmaking business from No. 920 K street, to their new shop

Southeast corner of Eleventh and K sts.,

Where they have better facilities to carry on their business. They will be pleased to see their many patrons and the public. Carriage painting in all its branches a specialty. All work done with neatness and dispatch, and warranted to give satisfaction. A full supply of Buggies, Spring and Two-Horse Wagons always on hand or made to order on the shortest notice. ja1-1p1m

EBNER BROS.

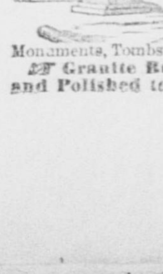
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sacramento.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.

je25-1p1m



G. GRIFFITHS,

PENRYN

GRANITE WORKS

PENRYN, CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order. Granite Building Stone Cut, Dressed and Polished to Order. o11-1p6m

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

ANHEUSER ST. LOUIS

BEER,

ON DRAUGHT, AT

GRUHLER'S SALOON,

No. 522 J street,......[fe30-1p1m]......Sacramento

ANOTHER OCEAN HORROR.

Wreck of a Passenger Steamer on the Atlantic Coast—Over One Hundred Lives Lost—Harrowing Scenes—Statements of Survivors—Etc.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

BOSTON, January 18th.—F. W. Nickerson & Son, agents for the Savannah Steamship Line, received the following dispatch to-day:

NEW BEDFORD, January 18th.

To F. W. Nickerson & Son: The steamer City of Columbus is ashore on Devil's Bridge, Gayhead, and is fast breaking up. About 100 lives were lost. Will leave on the early train in the morning. Sailed by the cutter Dexter. S. E. WRIGHT, Master.

The City of Columbus left Boston at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Savannah.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

The following is Captain Wright's statement: The City of Columbus left Boston at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, carrying eighty passengers and a crew of forty-five. At 8:45 A. M. Friday, with the light bearing south half east, the vessel struck on the outside of the Devil's Bridge buoy. The wind was blowing a gale west by north. The vessel immediately filled and keeled over, the water breaking in and flooding the port side of the saloon. All the passengers, excepting a few women and children, came on deck, nearly all wearing life preservers. All the boats were cleared away, but were immediately swamped. A majority of the passengers were washed overboard. Seven passengers left the vessel on the life raft, and about forty more took to the rigging. At 10:30, the Gayhead life-boat put off and took seven persons. Another life-boat put off between 12 and 1.

SAVED AND MISSING.

The total number of persons saved is 23. Five dead bodies were recovered, and 119 souls remain unaccounted for. Seventeen of the saved and four dead were brought here, and six supposed to be living and one dead are at Gayhead. The names of those at the latter place are unknown. The following is

A FULL LIST OF THE LOST:

William W. Wright and wife, Boston; E. S. Rand, a lawyer, and wife, Roxbury; F. K. Hile, produce dealer, Boston; Levi Lawrence, residence unknown; George H. Kellogg, residence unknown; Dr. H. C. Bartlett, residence unknown; Mrs. S. Kean, residence unknown; Mrs. D. R. Small, Southampton, Mass; Miss Beach, residence unknown; Mrs. Giban, residence unknown; Oscar Iasigi, Turkish Consul-General, Boston; A. J. Morton, of the Boston *Globe*; Helen Brooks, Northboro, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rand and son, Boston; Mrs. Henry Slade, Chelsea, Mass.; R. B. Belyea, wife and two children, residence unknown; Mrs. J. Aikerson, residence unknown; Mrs. L. N. Avis, residence unknown; C. Richardson and wife, residence unknown; E. T. Hutchinson and wife, residence unknown; S. Vance, residence unknown; Henry L. Batchelder and wife, Rochester; C. F. James, residence unknown; Jas. A. Merrill, Boston; Henry L. Daniels and wife, residence unknown.

Steerage—Annie Kelly, Susie Smith, G. E. Goodard, T. E. McCarthy, J. Hines, C. Griffin, T. Giddings, W. E. Wright, August Parson, J. R. Hebar, J. G. Whitcomb, C. G. Willett, Brown, Walker, Nasett. The last three applied for tickets just before the hour of starting, and their full names are not obtained.

Officers—First Mate Edward Fuller, Barnstable; Second Mate Allen Aldredge, Chatham, Mass.; Boatswain Philip Clark, Boston; Quartermaster McDonald; Engineer Archibald Morrison, Boston; Second Engineer Collins; Purser W. T. Spaulding, Boston; Second Steward Howe, and 33 seamen, names unknown.

Following are the names of those taken ashore at Gayhead; one of them is dead, but it is not known which one: Harry Collins, Third Engineer; Wm. Spaulding, Purser; Michael Kennedy, waiter; Edward O'Brien, waiter; John Holmes, seaman; one passenger, name unknown.

Following are those on the raft, whose fate is unknown: A. Morrison, Chief Engineer; Edwin Fuller, First Mate; August Harding, Second Mate; Wm. Murray, Assistant Engineer; Wm. Fitzpatrick, pantryman. Richard Sullivan, Prince Edward's Island, was also on the raft.

The following members of the crew are known to be saved: Captain Wright, assistant engineer Phillips, fireman O'Leary, steward Pittman and seaman Madden, the residence of which are unknown; Mrs. James Beal and Miss Beal, Mrs. Whitcomb, Lew Mitchell, J. Tibbetts, I. A. Day, M. Sargent, A. Cummings, D. Eaton, A. Chase and wife, H. D. Wheatland, Mrs. S. Spinkham, W. Lapham, G. R. Hammond, C. D. Ball, C. F. Frost, Joel Nourse.

FURTHER STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Captain Wright says he passed the Crossed Rip lightship at 12 o'clock, and continued by an east and west chop, with a strong breeze west southwest. After passing Nobska, the course being west southwest, I stepped into my room to warm myself, as it was very cold. Everything was working well. After being below a short time I heard the second mate, who was in the pilot-house with the mate, sing out to the quartmaster to port the helm. I jumped out of my room, thinking we had come across a vessel bound down south. I then cried out, "Hard a-port," not knowing but it was a vessel, and in the moonlight saw the buoy on Devil's Bridge on the port, about two points forward of the beam, and about 300 yards distant. She was immediately struck. I ordered the engines reversed, and she backed about twice her length. The steamer immediately stopped, and I ordered the jib hoisted and endeavored to head her off to the north, but she filled forward and listed over to port, so her plankshire was about four feet under water. I went aft and told the passengers to keep cool and get life-preservers. I next told the officers on deck to get the boats ready. The steamer settled down aft, and righted. It was blowing very hard, and there was a heavy sea running. Launched the port boat, which immediately capsized. The sea was breaking over the steamer's deck, her stern being entirely under water. We were forced to go upon the top of the house. I stayed there awhile, but we were finally obliged to take to the rigging. The mate, second mate, chief engineer and the fourth engineer took the raft. I think the steamer struck on a lone rock. The Captain is positive that he struck outside the buoy, and in backing drifted inside.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The officers of the cutter Dexter furnish the following statement: About 12:30 we sighted a vessel ashore on a reef near Gayhead. The wind was blowing a gale and a terrible sea running. As we approached we saw that the vessel was a steamer, and the waves were breaking over her. We anchored on her starboard quarter, 200 or 300 yards away. The cutter's boat was at once lowered and manned by five men, in charge of Lieutenant Rhodes, who brought off seven men. A return trip was made and one man was brought to the vessel. Lieutenant Kennedy was then dispatched in the gig with four men, and took off four or five men. Meanwhile the life-boat transferred several men to the cutter, and at length the rigging was cleared of survivors. The vessel sank in about four fathoms of water, and the railing on her bow was the only portion of the hull visible. We found men in the fore and maintop and rigging. It was impossible to row over the rigging, as the boats would have been pounded to pieces. The men in the rigging were forced to jump into the sea, and we caught them as they arose to the surface and pulled them into the boat. Some of the men couldn't swim, but nearly every one in the rigging was saved. Eugene McGarry jumped from the rigging, and Lieutenant Rhodes jumped for him, but the boat was lifted fifteen feet on the crest, and it was necessary to starboard to avoid being crushed. McGarry was not seen afterward. At nearly the same instant, McGarry's brother was pulled into the boat. Captain Wright was among the last to leave. Two men, frozen so stiff that they were unable to relinquish their hold on the rigging, were at length the only persons remaining on the steamer, except the Captain. Lieutenant Rhodes asked him to jump, but he shouted, "Save those men first." "They are frozen," was the Lieutenant's answer. The Captain then jumped, and although he could not swim a stroke, was rescued by Lieutenant Kennedy.

HEROIC ACTION.

Lieutenant Rhodes then performed a heroic act, which elicits hearty commendation. The two men hung in the rigging, unable to move from exhaustion. The officer determined to save them at the peril of his life. Returning to the cutter, he asked Captain Gabrielser to give him a man to steer, that he might swim to the wreck and rescue the unfortunate men. The Captain granted the request, and Lieutenant Rhodes was placed in a boat, but on nearing the steamer it was found to be folly to attempt to go alongside. Lieutenant Rhodes refused to abandon his attempt, and sang out to the men in the life-boat to take him to the wreck. Lieutenant Rhodes boarded the life-boat, and tying a rope about him, waited until within thirty feet of the vessel, when he sprang into the sea. He had nearly reached the wreck, when he was struck by a piece of timber on the leg and hand. He was pulled aboard the boat and later to the cutter. His leg was found to be cut, but after changing his clothing, and as the sea was smoother, he determined to make a last attempt. He again set out for the wreck, and this time reached it. One man was hanging by the feet and arms through the ratlines, with his head downward. Lieutenant Rhodes put a bowline about him, when he murmured, "For God's sake, don't touch me." The man, who was found to be Mr. Richardson, was placed in the boat, but died before reaching the cutter. About $400 was found in a wallet in his pocket. The second man, the last person removed from the wreck, was in the ratlines in the weather rigging, and although breathing when placed in the boat, also expired before reaching the cutter.

THE CHIEF STEWARD'S STORY.

A. F. Pittman, chief steward of the steamer, said: "I was in my berth when the vessel struck, and was not awakened by the shock. A general alarm was given, and I hurried into my clothes and left the stateroom. The greatest excitement prevailed, and women were rushing about in their night-dresses. On reaching the deck I found the men hoisting the jib. In about twenty minutes the steamer listed. The houses were carried away by the sea almost immediately, and the deck began to break up. About 7 o'clock, as the passengers came on deck, they were swept overboard by scores. The scene was horrible. After the vessel listed I made my way along to the windward side upon the inclined plane and into the rigging, where about forty persons—all men—had taken refuge. There we clung for life, with fingers benumbed, and with floating corpses and debris at our feet. I saw one man knocked into the sea when the topmost head broke." The steward further said that he remembered a few of the passengers, among them a Boston *Globe* reporter.

A PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCE.

John L. Cook, a passenger, said he occupied a stateroom on deck with an elderly man, who told him he was born in Brunswick, Me., but whose name he could not ascertain. At the time the vessel struck, Cook awoke, but did not feel alarmed until he heard the orders to hoist the jib, and detected signs of confusion and alarm. Cook dressed himself, and learning that the ship had struck a rock and was sinking, he went back to his stateroom and alarmed him companion. The latter seemed crazed, and although Cook pulled him from his berth twice, could not prevail upon him to leave the room. Cook was at length compelled to abandon his attempt, and returned to the deck, where he climbed to the top of one of the houses, where he found two young men named Farnsworth, Captain Wright and a passenger named White. About 11 o'clock the house was carried away and the five men sought refuge in the foretop. All five of these men were saved. Cook says many scenes were heartrending. John Roach, a coal passer, dangled from the mainstay for two hours, with his hands and legs about the mainstay. At length his struggles grew feebler, until he dropped into the sea. A passenger was astride the stay, and clung there from 5 until nearly 10 A. M., when he, too, relinquished the fight for life, and fell into the ocean.

All the rescued give the highest praise to the officers of the revenue cutter for the bravery they manifested in saving them from the wreck. All the survivors now aboard the cutter are being cared for by the officers. The Mayor tendered the hospitalities of the city to the survivors, but they preferred to stay on the cutter. The steamer was fast going to pieces when the cutter left her at 6 P. M.

THE SAVED.

After the survivors were taken from the vessel, the Dexter proceeded to New Bedford. Three persons died after going aboard the Dexter. The names of the saved are: Horace Waterhouse, Bath, Me.; John White, Prince Edward's Island; F. F. W. Fairbank, Gorham, Me.; Thomas O'Leory, fireman; E. T. Brigs, Boston; F. Hanson, Boston; A. Pittman, Brooklyn, steward; S. E. Wright, Boston, Captain; G. D. Whitcomb, Hudson, Mass.; H. W. Farnsworth, George W. Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass.; John L. Cook, Portland, Me; H. Friedman, Lawrence, Mass.; Eugene McGarry, alias McCarthy, Somerville, Mass.; H. A. Phillips, first assistant engineer; John Madden, Charlottetown; P. E. Hammond, Goldsboro, Me.

Four dead bodies of men were brought to this city on the Dexter. One is not identified. Two are identified as Henry Brooks, of Northboro, Mass., and G. Fred. Chandler, of Hyde Park. The other is supposed to be from Card Pound. Papers in his pocket show that he was a member of the firm of C. Richardson & Co., Clinton Market, Boston. One of the passengers lost was J. Morton, lately connected with the Boston *Globe*, who was going South for his health.

THE CAPTAIN AND HIS VESSEL.

Captain S. E. Wright is a seaman of large experience and excellent reputation. He has been in command of steamers of the Boston and Savannah line since 1869. He commanded the City of Columbus since she was purchased by that line. He never had an accident until last September, when his vessel sunk a bark off Nantucket. The Boston and Savannah line has an excellent record. They have carried between 150,000 and 200,000 passengers, and no lives have ever before been lost. F. W. Nickerson & Co. are the Boston agents. The City of Columbus had accommodations for 84 first-class and 45 second-class passengers. She was insured at a lower rate than any vessel on the coast. She was valued at $300,000, and was insured for $250,000—$170,000 in English and $80,000 in American companies. On this trip the City of Columbus had 59 first-class and 22 steerage passengers, and a crew of 45. Of these, 55 first-class, 15 steerage passengers, and 24 officers and crew were lost.

WHERE THE CATASTROPHE OCCURRED.

The ledges on which the City of Columbus was wrecked are considered by mariners one of the most dangerous points on the coast. The ledges consist of a formation of submerged rocks, constituting a double ledge, over a strait which is called "Devil's Back," both ledges being called "Devil's Bridge." The ledges are abreast of the Gayhead light, on the mainland, and extend a little to the southward of it. The outer ledge of Devil's Back is about eight miles from the mainland. On the other side of the outer ledge is very deep water. The upper part of the ledge is formed like the gable of a house, so that vessels striking it diagonally would naturally keel over on to her beam ends. The course of vessels is around Gayhead, to pass by the outer ledge on the south.

THE IDEAL SOLDIER.

Well, what is the need of describing him, seeing that, because of fallen human nature, he is all but an impossibility? But as the marauding "Yank" philosophically remarked to General Sherman: "You can't expect all the cardinal virtues, uncle, for $13 a month!" No, but you can get a good many of the simpler martial virtues for less money. There is not much subtlety about the ordinary run of martial virtues. My own belief, founded on some experience of divers nationalities in war time, is that most of men are naturally cowards. I have the fullest belief in the force of the Colonel's retort on his Major. "Colonel," said the Major, in a hot fire, "you are afraid; I see you tremble!" "Yes, sir," replied the Colonel, "and if you were as afraid as I am you would run away!" I do think three out of four men would run away if they dared. They are doubtless some men whom nature has constituted so obtuse as not to know fear, and who therefore deserve no credit for their courage; and there are others with nerves so strong as to crush down the rising "funk." The madness of blood does get get into men's heads, no doubt. I have the firmest conviction that in cold blood the mass of us would prefer the air quiet rather than whistling with bullets. Most men are like the Colonel of the dialogue—they display bravery because in the presence of their comrades and of the danger they are too great cowards to evince poltroonery. Thus the average man made a capital soldier in the old shoulder-to-shoulder days. British yokels, British jail-birds, German handicraftsmen, German bauers, French peasants and French artisans, were all pretty much alike made creditable "cannon-fodder." They would all march into fire and thole its sting, each man's right and left comrade reacting on him and his rear file supporting at once and blocking him. In the fire the national idiosyncrasies developed themselves. The "funk" zone, so to speak, had been traversed, and the Briton marched on steadfastly, the German advanced with slower step, the Russian stood still doggedly, and the Frenchman spurted into a run with a yell. When the blood began to flow and the struck men went down, the passion of the battle became the all-absorbing question, and so, whether by greater or less steadfastness, or greater or less dash, the battle was won or lost. Till the culminating point, no man ever was thrown wholly upon his own individuality or ever lost the consciousness of public opinion as represented by his comrades.—[Archibald Forbes in the Fortnightly Review.

NICOTINE IN CIGAR SMOKE.

The German savant, Dr. Kissling, has recently made some interesting experiments on this subject, the cigars being smoked with an aspirator, and the smoke drawn through a cooler and five bottles. Of the latter, the first and third were empty, the second being filled with alcohol, the fourth with dilute sulphuric acid, the fifth with caustic soda. In the four experiments 50, 42, 132 and 100 cigars were smoked respectively. The percentage of nicotine were 3.75, 3.75, 0.295 and 0.19 in the respective experiments. In a fifth experiment the tips and ends of those cigars used in the first experiments were used, and in a sixth experiment the cigar ends left by a smoker were tested for nicotine. These were found to contain 2.51 per cent. the cigar itself having had 2.24 per cent.; so that the increase was comparatively small. The general results of Kissling's researches are of interest to all cigar smokers. He found that the active poisonous constituents of tobacco smoke are carbonic oxide, sulphydric acid, prussic acid and nicotine. The three first-named are present in tobacco smoke in too small quantities, and are too volatile to deserve any consideration in judging of the effect of using tobacco on the system. The picoline bases are present in the smoke in relatively small quantities, so that the poisonous qualities may be attributed almost exclusively to the nicotine. The amount of nicotine in smoke depends chiefly on the quantity of nicotine in the tobacco. The quantity of nicotine destroyed by the combustion of a cigar is relatively small. Perhaps the most interesting result of the experiment is that they show that as nicotine is soluble in alcohol, it is more than probable that the use of alcoholic beverage prevents the local accumulation of nicotine and hastens its removal from the body. In other words, a glass of beer or wine is the proper concomitant to the pipe or cigar.

THE CHAMELEON.—Philosopher as he is, the chameleon requires food, and since he is too slow to go after it, he brings it to him. As his ball-and-socket eyes roll this way and that way, one of them marks a large white butterfly walking up the bars of his cage, and he forms a purpose to eat it. He unwinds his tail, then relaxes the grasp of his broad palms one at a time (for he is extremely nervous about falling and breaking his bones), and so he advances slowly along the twig until he is within six inches of his prey, then he stops, and there is a working in his swollen throat; he is gumming his tongue. At last he leans forward and opens his preposterous mouth, and that member protrudes like a a goose-quill steeped in white bird lime. For a moment he takes aim, and then, too quick for eye to follow it, the horrid instrument has darted forth, and returned like elastic to its place, and the gay butterfly is being crunched and swallowed as fast as anything can be swallowed when tongue, jaws and throat are smeared with viscid slime. But this part of the process is inconceivable vulgar, and we may well leave the chameleon to himself till it is over.—[Tribes on My Frontier.

WOMEN IN THE WATER.—Fragile woman, so often considered as a mere plaything for a man, has more than once both astonished man and humiliated him by her exploits of endurance in the water. It is the fact, however, that woman can float more easily in the water than a man, because she has the advantage over him in having smaller bones in proportion to her total weight than a man has, and has also a larger proportionate amount in her body of adipose matter, which is lighter in water, than man has. But nevertheless, for a fragile vessel she has performed feats on the frisky wave more marvelous even than those accomplished by her male rival, and has done them far more gracefully, for it is an undeniable fact that though women can not walk as gracefully as men, she excels him in her grace of movement in the water, and becomes in its embrace as fair a nymph indeed as ever floated in the mystic waters of Greek mythology.

HOME AND ABROAD.

National Capital Affairs—Young Nutt's Trial—Fatal Explosion of Dynamite—Confession of a Murderer—New Senator for Maryland—Earthquake in North Carolina—Bank Failure on Long Island Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Huntington and the California and Oregon Railroad.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.—At a meeting of the House Committee on Public Lands, C. P. Huntington appeared on behalf of the California and Oregon Company. The first intimation members of the committee had of his presence was when he was introduced by Chairman Cobb. He came, he said, as the representative of a corporation which always performed its contracts in the time required, and had never asked for additional aid nor leniency. For this reason he thought Congress ought not to interfere in this one instance. A general outline of the work of the California and Oregon road was given. He said work had been suspended because the line could only be built to the Oregon State line, where it was to connect with the Oregon and California. Work on the latter, however, has been suspended, making the building of the road he represents inexpedient. He should not endeavor to touch upon the legal question, but had something also personal to say about his associates and himself. Said he: "We have always built as the law required, and this is the first consideration we have asked in the way of an extenuation of time. We think we are more entitled to a hearing from the Government than any other class of people, for there has been no conservator of the public peace and prosperity, in the largest sense of the word, like railroads. We ourselves were the first people to commence the Central Pacific Railroad. When that bill passed it was considered a great thing to do, and we did it, notwithstanding the fact that the people would not back us. When we commenced to build, rails were $38 per ton. They went to $125 before we were through buying; but we asked no more from the Government on that account. Before the war, $6, $7, $8 or $10 was about the minimum rate of ship tonnage around Cape Horn. We paid $34 during the war. Instead of 2½ per cent. insurance around the Cape at the time the Act was passed, we paid as high as 15 per cent. We did not ask the Government additional aid. We paid $32,000 for locomotives in war times which could have been bought previously for $9,000. We crossed the Sierra Nevada against the predictions and advice of all our friends, because we stood by the work honestly and manfully, and cared for every interest we had in charge. We indorsed the paper of the Central Pacific when it had no credit, and we personally had finished this work in the time required by law. I mention these things to show that we have worked hard and honestly, asking no favors, but accomplishing what depended on ourselves. In the present case we were stopped from carrying out our purposes from no fault or misfortune of our own. We built 152 miles from the Central Pacific line northward at a tremendous cost and effort. We were on our way through to the boundary, and proposed to go right up there; but when the other link failed of completion we knew there was no local interest to compensate us, and the road to the State line as a terminus would yield no return. We stopped and waited. When our sister company was able to go to work again, we got every man we could raise and put him on our line. The 100 miles we built from Redding to Mount Shasta was the most difficult work we have ever done, embracing heavy cuts, fills and tunnels. We have done the best we could, and there is no ground, equitable, moral or financial, on which this land can be taken away from us. Some political reasons may exist. If so, I have no interest in or influence over them.

Forty-Eighth Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting for the consideration of Congress communications from the Secretaries of the Navy and War, on the subject of a relief expedition to the Greely party, recommending immediate action, as the situation of the party was a most perilous one. Also correspondence relating to the execution of the Chinese Exclusion Act, for consideration by the Senate in executive session.

Miller of California, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the bill relating to the execution of a supplemental commercial treaty between the United States and China. Calendar. [The bill prohibits the importation of opium from China and its exportation to China.

The Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened an adjournment was had until Monday.

HOUSE.

Brumm offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, instructing the committee to make inquiry as to whether any foreign Minister accredited to the United States endeavored to nullify the effect of the unanimous resolution of the House by any representations reflecting upon the honor and integrity of its members.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the private calendar, Springer in the chair, the first bill being for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

A lengthy debate arose, participated in by Slocum, Steele, Maginniss, Calkins, Rosecrans and Lyman, at the conclusion of which the committee rose.

The House agreed to hold a session tomorrow, for debate only on the Fitz John Porter bill.

Adjourned.

Rejection of the Mexican Treaty.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, rejected the Mexican treaty. A motion was made to reconsider, pending which the Senate adjourned until Monday. Beyond these facts the reports in regard to the matter are contradictory. Some confusion seems to exist in the minds of the Senators themselves in respect to certain features of the proceedings. Senator Aldrich, Jones of Florida, Conger and Hawley made speeches against the treaty, and Saulsbury and Lapham in favor. At 4 o'clock the debate ended. A vote was taken, and it is understood that 39 Senators voted for its ratification, and 20 against—the affirmative vote being one less than the two-thirds necessary for ratification. Before the result was announced, Senator Morgan, who voted for the ratification, entered a motion to reconsider, leaving the vote 38 to 21. A motion made to adjourn until Monday was lost. Senator Morgan made a motion to reconsider, and shortly afterwards a motion to adjourn until Monday was carried. It is said that in view of the possibility of a failure on the part of the Senate to reach the point of final action before next Sunday, some negotiations had taken place between the Mexican Minister and representatives of the United States, looking to an extension of time and an affirmative understanding. The opinion prevails, however, that the action to-day is final; that a vote to extend the time to consider it has no validity, inasmuch as it requires the concurrence of the Mexican Government. A motion to reconsider is inoperative, for the reason that the Senate will not again be in session until the time for ratification, according to the terms of the original treaty, expires.

The Cattle Question.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.—Several gentlemen representing the cattle interests of the country, including Hon. D. W. Smithy, of Illinois; ex-Congressman Grinnell, of Iowa; Judge Cary, of Wyoming, called at the White House to-day. The President assured them of his hearty co-operation in their endeavors to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases of cattle. He said he had personally inquired into the matter, and the prevailing sentiment of members of Congress was favorable to the desired appropriations, without which nothing can be done. Mr. Smithy, of Illinois, said it was a matter which the States could not regulate, and this was the reason the power of the Federal Goverment was invoked. It was further stated that one infected beef in the stock-yards of Chicago would do more damage and entail a greater loss upon the stock-raisers of this country than did the great fire upon the citizens of Chicago. Judge Cary said that if ever the disease obtained a lodgment among the vast herds that graze upon the Western prairies, nothing could extinguish it short of total extermination.

Kansas and the Union Pacific Railroad.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.—The case of the State of Kansas against the Union Pacific Railroad, whereby it is sought to deprive the Kansas Pacific branch of all rights, privileges and franchises extended by that State, has been advanced upon the calendar of the Supreme Court, and oral arguments will be held on the 20th inst. A. L. Williams, who has been here for several days, succeeded in having the case advanced, the Judge deeming it one of the most important that ever came before the Court. No less than $14,000,000 in property is involved, and the United States Government is largely interested.

The Question of Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.—The Committee of Commerce is by no means unanimous concerning immediate retaliatory measures against France and Germany. Townshend's bill was defeated in the committee to-day, and the whole mater was postponed until Tuesday.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.—Senate confirmations: Richard Lambert, of California, Consul at San Blas; Reuben A. Allen, of Ohio, Indian Agent at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana. Commodores Robert W. Shufeldt, Alexander C. Rhind and Thomas Pattison, Rear Admirals. Chief Engineer Chas. H. Loring, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department.

Benton McMillen, Chairman of the House Committee on Claims, distributed 300 bills to a sub-committee. These bills are from one to one hundred years old, and involve claims from $100 to nearly $1,000,000. The claim of the Captain of the vessel Meteor for $2,500 was adversely acted upon. In 1853 the Independence, a vessel owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, was wrecked in the bay of Magdalena. Several hundred passengers were cast adrift on the island of Margarita, off the coast of California. The Meteor took the passengers to San Francisco, and a claim is made against the Government for the care of the passengers.

Senator Miller introduced by request in the Senate to-day a bill granting a right of way to Henry Anderson, his associates and assigns, for the construction of a submarine tunnel between San Francisco and Oakland.

Members of the Missouri delegation in Congress to-day resolved to make every effort to secure the holding of the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis. They will communicate to the members of the National Committee the present advantages claimed for that place by the citizens.

The House Committee on War Claims have agreed to report a bill amending the Act to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from a charge of desertion. The soldiers affected will be those who after desertion re-enlisted.

Secretary Folger to-day sent to the Senate copies of all correspondence between the Department and customs officials concerning the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, which was called for by Senator Miller's resolution. It comprised about 100 letters, many of which have been made public, covering the correspondence in relation to the landing of Chinese in New York, en route from Cuba to Hongkong.

The House Committee on Private Lands have unanimously decided to report favorably the bill for the relief of Myra Clark Gaines. It provides for the issue of patents to Mrs. Gaines for 38,457 acres of land on account of grants made by Spain to John Lynd and Thomas Urquhart, from whom the claimant received title, provided no mineral lands be in the grant.

Special Agent Townsend, Indian Inspector Benedict and Indian Agent Tufts, appointed as a Commission to investigate the disorder among the Creek Indians, consequent upon the election of two chiefs of that nation, have submitted a report to the Secretary of the Interior, sustaining the claim of Perryman, elected and inaugurated last summer.

The Trial of James Nutt.

PITTSBURG, January 18th.—When the Nutt trial opened this morning the medical expert testimony as to the prisoner's mental condition was continued. Several prominent physicians were examined, all of whom agreed that at the time of the shooting young Nutt was insane. At the conclusion of the expert testimony the letters that have given the Dukes-Nutt case such a fearful prominence were produced by the defense. Before reading them the ladies were requested to leave the Court-room, and young Nutt was led out, it being evident that he could not stand hearing the documents read. The letters, which were the same as produced at the trial of Dukes, were listened to with breathless silence, and created a profound sensation upon all present.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PITTSBURG, January 18th.—This afternoon, with the reading of the letters, the defense closed, and the prosecution commenced evidence in rebuttal. Eight or ten witnesses, most of them schoolmates of the prisoner, were examined, and testimony was elicited not of a character to strengthen the case of the prosecution. Without exception they had always considered Nutt either peculiar, outright crazy or weak-minded. Ewing Burchall said that after his father's death James had a conversation with him, in which he spoke of wreaking vengeance on Dukes. Witness advised him not to carry out his intentions, and Nutt said the advice was good, and he would bear it in mind. The trial will not be concluded before the middle of next week.

Fatal Boiler Explosion—Four Men Killed.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), January 18th.—The boiler connected with the shoe manufactory and tannery of E. Y. & S. E. Wallace blew up this afternoon, causing the death of four men and injuring several others. The machinery was run by a 120-horse power engine with three boilers.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ROCHESTER, January 18th.—Eight or ten persons were wounded, and Patrick Barry, aged 29, is missing. He is supposed to be killed. When the explosion occurred the boiler penetrated a brick wall in the rear of the leather-house, passing through the base of a 90-feet chimney, which fell, burying Hoitt in the ruins. All the bodies were badly disfigured. The tannery was partially demolished, and the buildings in the vicinity badly shaken.

Frightful Explosions.

ALLENTOWN (Pa.), January 18th.—There was an explosion this morning in the mixing house of the Vulcan Dynamite Company, instantly killing John M. Buckenbone, Isaac Kramer and Jacob Heffner. The bodies were shockingly mutilated. Three men were slightly injured and three small buildings were destroyed.

SCRANTON (Pa.), January 18th.—L. H. Emory was the only person killed by the explosion of the powder mill last night. He was struck by a piece of flying machinery half a mile from the mill. The first explosion was caused by an incendiary. The others were caused by sparks from the building fired.

Theatrical Notes.

CHICAGO, January 18th.—Morris Greenwall, of California, left here for San Francisco via Portland to-day. He has engaged Dion Boucicault for a season of ten weeks in Australia next spring. He will play in Sydney and Melbourne, and will leave for Australia in April. Mr. Greenwall has also engaged Langtry for a ten weeks' engagement in Australia next spring, but has nothing to do with the California engagement.

Business Failures.

NEW YORK, January 18th.—The business failures for the past seven days in the United States and Canada were 425, against 333 for the previous week—the greatest number of failures in one week since 1878. They are neither large nor significant in character.

Disastrous Bank Failure.

PATCHOGUE (L. I.), January 18th.—The Patchogue and Suffolk County Bank closed its doors to-day. The failure is for $150,000. It is reported that the depositors will lose everything. The town Tax Collector loses $20,000.

A Woman's Will Contested.

EAU CLAIRE (Wis.), January 18th.—Depositions are being taken here before Commissioner Esterbrook in the noted case in which Professor Smith, of Ithica, New York, contests his wife's will, giving $2,000,000 to Cornell University. Prominent lumber men are being examined, and the tendency of the testimony is to show that Cornell University had all the property allowed by its charter, and hence could not take the bequest.

Double Murder Confessed.

HUNTERS' POINT (L. I.), January 18th.—Edward Tappin has been arrested in connection with the Townsend outrages. He confesses that his brother John and himself were concerned in the murder of Mrs. Maybee and her daughter at Brookville.

Earthquake in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, January 18th.—A shock of earthquake was felt here about 8 o'clock this morning, shaking crockery on the tables. The shock was felt at Beaufort a little earlier. There was jar just sufficient to shift stovepipes and unlatch doors.

Indictments Affirmed.

ST. ALBANS (Vt.), January 18th.—The validity of the indictments against Laurence Brainerd, of the St. Albans Trust Company, have been affirmed by the Supreme Court.

Building Crushed by a Falling Wall.

NEW YORK, January 18th.—A falling wall of the burned factory at 123 West Twenty-third street, crushed the building No. 122. Losses aggregate $80,000.

Assignment of a Colorado Bank.

LEADVILLE, January 18th.—The City Bank of Leadville made an assignment to-day for the benefit of its creditors. The bank has been in difficulty the past year, and the failure creates little excitement. The loss is confined almost exclusively to the stockholders and directors, who will realize about fifty cents on the dollar. It is alleged that all the other creditors were paid before its close.

"The Old Boys" in New York.

NEW YORK, January 18th.—The Associated Pioneers of this city held their ninth annual dinner this evening at Clark's Restaurant. About sixty five members and guests sat down to a dinner of eleven courses. The menu was gotten up by the old forty-niners, who humorously described scenes of the golden days. General Sherman was the guest of the evening, and received a hearty welcome upon entering the room.

Something New in the Way of Swindling.

SIOUX CITY (Ia.), January 18th.—Charles Henderson was arrested here to-day for forgery, and held in $1,500 bonds. He worked all the largest towns in the State. His game was to "purchase a coffin for his child," and enlist the sympathy of the undertaker to such an extent that his checks were invariably cashed. Henderson pleaded his own case in a most able manner, and it has since transpired that he was formerly a noted criminal lawyer, also a journalist in the State of Kansas.

A "Drunken and Disorderly" Priest.

NEW YORK, January 18th.—Rev. Florence McCarthy, lately sued by a lady organist of his church in Brooklyn for an attempted indecent assault, was charged in the Harlem Police Court to-day with being drunk and disorderly while riding in a sleigh with a female companion, and fined $10.

Bold Robbery of a County Treasury.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), January 18th.—Three masked men entered the County Treasurer's office this evening, bound and gagged the Treasurer, and robbed the safe of $300 in cash and unindorsed checks to the amount of $15,000.

The Maryland Senatorship.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), January 18th.—Judge E. R. Wilson was elected United States Senator on the sixth ballot, to succeed Groome on March 4th.

New Hampshire Shaken Up.

CONTOOCOOK, January 18th.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here early this morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Chinese Preparations.

HONGKONG, January 18th.—The Chinese seem to be in earnest in the defense of Canton. I have just returned from a trip on both branches of the river. I saw junks dumping stones on the north beach below Wampoa. Back of the beach piles are being driven for a bridge. Where a bamboo bridge a mile long crosses the rice fields, both barriers are covered with heavy batteries mounted on earthworks. On both sides of the river and on the intervening land are large encampments of soldiers. In the Bogue forts and in the vicinity of Canton drilling was going on yesterday. To-day they are executing various evolutions and firing blank cartridges. In the Bogue forts artillerymen have constant practice with the 16-ton guns. The French Consul at Canton protests against the blockade of the river. The German Consul has referred the matter to his Minister at Peking.

Work of Obstruction Suspended.

HONGKONG, January 18th.—In consequence of the protest of the British Government, the work of obstructing the Canton river has been suspended by the Chinese.

The Determination of France.

LONDON, January 18th.—An attache of the French Legation, in an interview, said that France is determined to take Bacninh at all costs. When that object is accomplished she will be ready to accept the mediation of England or the United States.

New French Gunboats.

PARIS, January 18th.—Six new gunboats have been ordered built for the French fleet in Tonquin waters.

A Perfect Understanding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 18th.—I am assured on good authority that a perfect understanding exists between the Sultan and Gladstone about extending Turkish authority on the western shore of the Red Sea. Preparations are now actively going on to dispatch to Jeddah a much larger number of troops than were originally contemplated. Orders have been sent to the Turkish squadron to rendezvous at Jeddah and to await the arrival of troops. Twenty-five army surgeons have been appointed for service at Suakim and will start immediately. The advance guard of the Turkish army has orders to occupy Suakim the moment Baker Pasha's forces start for the interior and to return to Suez.

No Political Role to Fill.

PARIS, January 18th.—Prince Victor Napoleon, on replying to the inquiry from Cassagnac as to how far the Bonapartists might count upon him, says that at present he has no political role to fill, and intends holding himself in reserve until duty calls him to serve his country.

Threatened Disorder in Paris.

PARIS, January 18th.—Placards are posted in various parts of the city, summoning the people to make a demonstration to compel the Chambers to accede to the popular demands. Cautionary measures have been taken at the Palais Bourbon, where infantry and numerous police are stationed.

The Billiard Contest.

PARIS, January 18th.—The Vignaux-Schaefer billiard contest ended in a victory for the former. Following is the score: Vignaux, 3,000; Schaefer, 2,868. Vignaux's best run to-night was 328; Schaefer's, 189.

British Postal Matters.

LONDON, January 18th.—The British Post-office, after September 1, 1884, will forward all mails for America by the fastest steamers, under a monthly contract, chiefly by way of Queenstown. The mails are to be forwarded, if an agreement can be reached, by Southampton mid-weekly by fast German steamers, which leave there at midnight on Thursday, connecting with the late train from London.

Murdered in His Bed.

ROME, January 18th.—Monsignore Cesare, a dignitary of the Church, was murdered in his bed last night and his room plundered by the assassins.

The Bodies of De Long and Party.

ORENBURG (Russia), January 18th.—Lieutenants Harber and Schultz, with the bodies of Lieutenant-Commander De Long, Dr. Ambler, Jerome Collins and others, of the Jeannette expedition, passed through here yesterday, en route to the United States.

The Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, January 18th.—The King has accepted the resignation of the Ministry, and, in view of the impossibility of effecting an agreement with the Liberals, charged Canovas del Castello, Conservative, with the formation of a Cabinet.

Parnell's Land Plowed.

DUBLIN, January 18th.—Farmers, with 100 plows and 320 horses, plowed fifty acres of Parnell's estate yesterday.

The Whole Country in Open Rebellion.

CAIRO, January 18th.—An official dispatch states that the whole country around Khartoum is in open rebellion against the Egyptian Government.

Eight Egyptian Officers Hanged.

ALEXANDRIA, January 18th.—Eight Egyptian officers, including the Governor of the town, were hanged at El Obeid and their heads fixed upon poles in front of El Mahdi's residence.

[*For further Dispatches see Fourth Page.*]

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

[The Rescue of January 17th.]

Thus far I have not deigned to answer or notice any of the many attacks made upon me by various means; and I shall still pursue the same policy, that of dignified silence, believing it to be a matter of greater importance that our Order and the temperance forces of the State should be united in fighting the liquor interest than that any personal grievance should be aired or personal acts justified. I have received very man yletters urging me to reply to these attacks, and I take this public way of notifying my friends and the Order that my silence does not give consent, but rather a general overlooking and slighting of an affair which, in its continuance, can do no good, and possibly much harm to the cause. Moreover, the *Rescue* is not intended as, and should not be made, a personal organ, nor the agent for carrying on any wrangle or dispute. A newspaper war always hurts a cause. This paper shall not be made the vehicle of puffing into cheap notoriety any who pride themselves on their enmity to it, or who by vituperation and abuse seek to draw others into a fuss. I hope that this will be sufficient explanation of my silence. A justification, if needed, will come in proper time, and in a peaceable manner.

FRANK K. LANE.
Manager *Rescue*.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

THEATRICAL NOTES AT THE FRENCH METROPOLIS.

Grand Opening of the Theatre Italien—A Glance at the Audience—Beautiful Toilets—Letters—Etc.

PARIS, December 15, 1883.

Despite the quarrels between the Ministry and the Radicals, the disastrous state of things under the Republican Administration, the Tonquin trouble and a serious prospect of war, Paris is never too preoccupied to feel the most profound interest in the publication of a new book, the success of a talented debutante or the opening of a new theater. Since the prosaic transformation of the old Ventadour Theater, of glorious memory, into a banking-house, the Parisians had lost hope of a resurrection of the Theatre Italien, and when it was understood that Victor Maurel, a baritone of great talent, was going to reinstate, under exceptionally favorable conditions, the beautiful representations of "the good old times," the news was received with unbounded enthusiasm. This

MAGNIFICENT PROSPECT WAS REALIZED

A few evenings since. Maurel and the Corti Brothers, for many years directors of their own theater at Milan, obtained absolute control of the old Nations Theater, for years under the direction of M. Ballande, an actor of rare ability, formerly connected with the Theatre Francais, the originator of the "matinee," and father of the gifted painter, Louis Ballande. For nearly four months the old Nations Theater has been in the hands of the painters and decorators, and will be known henceforth as the Theatre Italien, the most fashionable and elegant theater of Paris; indeed, the only theater at present where full dress will be severely insisted upon. All the boxes and the greater part of the best seats were engaged months ago for the entire year by the leaders of society and distinguished foreigners visiting or residing at Paris, and the opening night was the most brilliant in the recollection of the oldest theater-goers. The President of the Republic occupied the most conspicuous box. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mme. Wilson. The box next to the President's was occupied by Victor Hugo and his daughter, Mme. Lockray, and her beautiful children. In the boxes nearer the orchestra were the Princesse Mathilde, M. and Mme. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Jules Ferry, Mrs. Mackay of California, Alexander Dumas, the Duke de Morny, Gordon Bennett, Sarah Bernhardt, Marie Van Zandt; the singers Faure and Duprez; the painters Meissonnier, Dupre and Ballande; the favorite singer, Gabrielle Krause, and a hundred other celebrities of Paris.

AMONG MANY BEAUTIFUL TOILETTES

That of Mrs. Mackay was, perhaps, the most remarkable—a heavy silk of the fashionable color, "crushed strawberries," embroidered profusely with anemones of all colors and very fine pearls. Mrs. Mackay's diamonds were the largest and rarest seen that evening. Mme. Alexandre Dumas' dress of rare Chantilly lace, trimmed with black velvet, was very elegant, and that of Jeanne Garnier, the beautiful singer of the opera, was noticeable for its extreme simplicity and good taste. The material was of softest batiste, trimmed profusely with old Valenciennes lace. The heavy, blonde hair of the delicately pretty singer was worn high, in a single coil, and fastened with a golden comb, the only ornament.

THE THEATRE ITALIEN

Will be devoted to representations of Italian opera, and the artists will always be the best that Italy can provide, but at present Maurel is the chief attraction. He is a brilliant singer, and enjoys a good position in the best Parisian society. His intimate friend is the Prince de Sagan, who has been the soul of the enterprise, and this fact alone has had much to do with its success. Maurel sang formerly at the Ventadour Theater, with the Patti, Nicolini, Tamberlik and the Marquis de Candia, better known as Mario. The opening of the new Theatre Italien has interested the old associates of Maurel, and letters of congratulation received from them have been published in the Paris journals.

PATTI WRITES AS FOLLOWS:

"I made my debut at the Ventadour, commonly known as the Theatre Italien, in 'Sonnambula,' in 1862. I do not remember the name of the tenor who sang with me. I only remember that Tagliafico was the Count, and ever since that eventful debut he has been my most devoted friend. I shall never forget the emotion that I felt the first time I appeared before a Parisian public, but its reception was benevolent and quickly reassured me. I regard those 'seasons' at the Ventadour as the most glorious of my artistic career. I sang during those years with Mario, that incomparable artist; Nandin, Gardoni and others equally celebrated. The gracious souvenirs of my first triumphs were sometimes darkened by the shadows of envy and jealousy—the inevitable companions of youthful success. One evening during a performance of 'Linda' a great many bouquets were thrown upon the stage, and among them was one arranged in a singular manner. One of the flowers became detached and fell upon the floor of the stage with a formidable noise. It was an enormous ball of lead, which would have struck me on the head if it had not been badly attached to the bouquet, which was thrown with great skill, and just touched my shoulder. Another time, at the conclusion of a performance of 'Traviata,' returning to the stage to salute the public which had recalled me, the curtain descended suddenly, and before I could recover presence of mind had struck me. I lay unconscious for some time, but was not seriously wounded, which was owing to the high and heavy coiffure then worn. It was an everyday occurrence to find matches in the bottom of the water pitcher in my dressing-room, and to receive mysterious looking parcels of the finest gloves, inclosing a note from the maker, begging my acceptance, as a token of gratitude for the pleasure received from my rendering of some particular role. My father was advised to have these gloves examined by a chemist, and no one but myself seemed to be surprised when he declared them to be poisoned! I am sure these, and a hundred other petty intrigues, were resorted to in the hope of disabling me for the moment. It was at Paris that I sang for the first time in 'Trovatore,' and under circumstances which made it an event in my career. It was the occasion of a charitable benefit organized by the Countess de Beaumont, to which I gave my services gratuitously. For some unknown reason, at the last moment, the orchestra refused to play unless paid in advance. One can judge of the effect, and of my astonishment on entering the stage to hear the musicians tuning their instruments! I waited a moment, the 'tuning' ceased, but not a sound, not a tone, to accompany my voice! There was a dead silence in the whole theater—the audience seemed to take in the situation. I never felt such despair in all my life; but, unconsciously I began to sing, and after a few bars the orchestra joined me, and played exquisitely the whole evening. It was the most brilliant representation of that season, and a veritable triumph. It is not necessary for me to tell you how happy I should be to assist at the opening of the new Theater Italian, but I must cross the ocean again to see 'my dear Americans,' who lavish upon me their most touching evidences of love and esteem. I hear that the Prince Nariskine is one of your most enthusiastic supporters. During a season at the Ventadour the Prince sent every evening a bouquet to my dressing-room, and every evening this bouquet contained a jewel, a medallion, a bracelet or a necklace; but to the medallions, to the bracelet, or to the necklace was attathed the portrait of the Prince, with these words: 'It is I, it is still I, it is always I, and to send you these proofs, all too material, of my undying passion, is a great joy.' Paris need not employ similar means to be forever remembered. The marvels of Niagara will not prevent my thinking of the beauties of the little lake of the Bois de Boulogne, and I will, therefore, not say adieu, but only au revoir, to the Parisians, from whom all true artists are too wise to remain away for any great length of time."

THE LETTER OF MARIO

Is full of interesting details of his career, but we will confine ourselves to his amusing account of an interview between the poet Henri Heine and Meyerbeer. "I often went to see Meyerbeer," he says, "who interested me for various reasons. I invariably found him deeply absorbed in the Parisian newspapers, which he read solely to see what they said of him, for he had great veneration for the press and was even afraid of it. 'It is,' said he, 'the great power of the age!' Meyerbeer was known to be very rich, and he received innumerable letters from Germans established at Paris, which always ended with a request for money. The author of 'Robert le Diable,' who was not extraordinarily generous, defended with all his might his door and his purse, but there were some who would not be denied. The poet Heine was of this number. Extravagant, always in need, but determined to give some honest return for his demand for money, the author of the 'Reisebilder' always came to Meyerbeer with his pockets full of 'lieder' and ballads. To refuse as sweetly as possible was a rule with Meyerbeer, and he almost invariably told Heine that his poems were too perfect, too sublime to be set to music; but the poet needed something more substantial than mere flattering words, and when the musician began the usual strain he rushed frantically into the street. I met Heine one day at Meyerbeer's house and 'assisted' at a very curious scene. I had been talking with the musician about the music of the day. Nursed in the cradle of the Italian school I remarked that nowadays the music was full enough of discord to shock the most refined taste. It is like the kitchen, I said familiarly, where one puts in the stews and soups a quantity of strange ingredients, which only the strongest stomachs can support. My culinary comparisons did not please Meyerbeer's taste. He rose and said, with great dignity, 'I believe, however, that I am not a cook,' bowed coldly and left the room. I was amazed, for I had not thought of Meyerbeer's productions in making my remarks, and turned toward Heine, who was convulsed with restrained laughter. He tapped me on the shoulder affectionately, and cried, 'Thank you, Mario, thank you with all my heart! You have done well to put this pround miser in his proper place, for you hit it exactly. That is just it! He is nothing but a musical cook?' And perfectly enchanted with the word, Heine left the room screaming at the top of his voice, 'Cook! cook! cook!' The door by which Meyerbeer had made his exit was half open, and he certainly heard the irreverent words of Heine, who ceased from this day to trouble Meyerbeer with his lieder and ballads." O.

TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT IN OHIO.

Governor Foster, in his final message to the Legislature of Ohio, delivered on the 6th instant, says, under the heading of "Temperance:"

The receipts from the sale at retail in Ohio of wine, beer and intoxicating liquors probably amounts to the enormous sum of $70,000,000. That it entails upon the general public an enormous outlay of money, which is raised by general taxation, no one pretends to deny, while the annual profits of those engaged in the business is more than $40,000,000, yet, until recently, this traffic contributed nothing to the burdens it imposes upon the taxpayers of the State.

And now, because the General Assembly has, in obedience to the demand of an overwhelming public sentiment, undertaken, in a conservative way, to impose restraints upon it, and to require it to contribute something to the cost it imposes upon the people, this interest recently, through its delegates gathered in Convention, formally demanded the repeal of the law. The law passed by the last General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide against the evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors," is the first, seeking to impose restraint upon the liquor traffic, ever passed in this State that has been successfully put into practical execution. Under its provisions more than 4,500 saloons and places where the traffic has been carried on have gone out of existence, and, if the law is permitted to stand, the number retiring from the business will be materially increased.

A revenue of nearly $1,000,000 has been received from the operation of the law and paid into the various county, city and village treasuries of the State. Under the "local option" feature of the law a number of villages have, by ordinance, prohibited the traffic within their corporate limits, but because of the phraseology relating to tippling houses, the sale of spirituous liquors cannot be prohibited, unless sold in tippling houses. The law should be amended so as to include spirituous liquors, the sale of which, as well as wine and beer, may be prohibited by ordinance, and the provisions of local option should be extended to townships so that, when by village ordinance the traffic is prohibited, the people of the townships may prohibit also if they choose, thus preventing the traffic upon the border line of the village.

The General Assembly may rest assured that there is an overwhelming public sentiment opposed to the demands of the liquor dealers, and in favor of giving the Scott law a full and fair trial before any serious interference with its provisions is attempted.

The fact that 323,000 votes were returned for the prohibition of the liquor traffic is evidence of the strong feeling of our people upon this subject. If this is done the law will be found in principle the best ever passed upon this subject in this country. With perfect ease, without cost, without friction, without lawsuits, it silently and swiftly put out of sight more than 4,500 saloon signs, and poured into the treasuries of the State a revenue of nearly two millions of dollars with which to mitigate the sufferings and evils due to the business.

HOW A STATE BECAME RICH.

In Dr. Eggleston's illustrated paper in the January *Century*, on "Husbandry in Colony Times," he says: "The destiny of South Carolina was changed by a single lucky experiment. In 1696, when the colony was more than thirty years old, the pioneers were still engaged in buying furs from the Indians, extracting resin, tar and turpentine from the pines, cutting timber for shipment and growing slender harvests of grain on the light soil along the coast. Attempts had already been made to grow indigo, ginger and cotton, but these had not answered expectation. A small and unprofitable kind of rice had also been tried in 1688. But one Thomas Smith thought that a patch of wet land at the back of his garden in Charleston resembled the soil he had seen bearing rice in Madagascar. It chanced in 1696 that a brigantine from that island anchored in distress near Sullivan's Island, and the Captain, an old friend of this enterprising Thomas Smith, was able to furnish him with a bag of Madagascar rice suitable for seed. It grew luxuriantly in the wet corner of the garden, and the seed from this little harvest was widely distributed. In three or four years the art of husking the rice was learned. African slaves were easily procured in the West Indies, and the face of society in the young State was presently changed; South Carolina became a land of great planters and a multitude of toiling negroes. Smith was raised to the rank of Landgrave, and made Governor of the colony three years after the success of his rice-patch. The new grain was at first grown on uplands, but the planters discovered that the neglected swamps were more congenial and less exhaustible. The cruelly hard labor of separating the grains from the adhering husks crippled the strength and even checked the increase of the negroes; but in the year just preceding the Revolution this task came to be performed with mills driven by the force of the incoming and outgoing tides, or turned by horses or oxen. One hundred and forty thousand barrels of Carolina rice, of 400 or 500 weight apiece, were annually exported before the War of Independence. Through the example of a Governor of Georgia, the culture of rice spread into that colony, and completed the ruin of the silk business.

HEGEMAN'S GASTRICINE.

A specific for Dyspepsia. Sold by druggists, 25 and 50 cents per box. Sent by mail. J. N. HEGEMAN & Co., Proprietors, New York. Redington & Co., Agents, San Francisco, Cal.

GOOD NEWS.—It is now entirely unnecessary to purchase any imported perfumes, as the very best are Peck's Premium Perfumes and Elite Bouquet, home manufacture.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE MYSTERIOUS MAN WITH A MYSTERIOUS NAME AND BOX.

Direct Methods of English Courts—Demoralizing Effects of American Air—High Prices for Divorces.

LONDON, December 29, 1883.

Is he a lunatic, or is he a dynamite fiend feigning lunacy? We refer to Noah Webster King, whose other title is "H. M. Rex, the King of Apothecaries and Astrologists and Bible Oracle Maker, of New York." These are suspicious times—times when it is dangerous to feel safe. If a man cannot take a clock concealed in a box into a railway carriage without its muffled ticking suggesting an infernal machine and causing his fellow passengers to give him into custody, how could it be expected for a moment that a fellow with such an awfully mysterious double-barreled name as the above would be allowed to roam at his sweet will through the land? It looked very suspicious, too, that this man should hail from New York; and another very suspicious circumstance was that he carried about a small chest, which he was particularly anxious to introduce to the personal notice of her Majesty, Queen Victoria. The inscription on this box only

INTENSIFIED THE MYSTERY,

For what blackness of diabolism might not be concealed in the announcement that the mystic receptacle contained "a key to the secrets of the occult science of witchcraft, being a familiar and historical elucidation of the theory and practice of magic, alchemy, necromancy, astrology, customancy, chiromancy, etc, together with directions for the making of gold, the raising of the dead, and calling up of spirits and evocation of ghosts, and laying bare the operations of modern spiritualism, for healing the sick like magic, answering all manner of scientific questions on difficult and unknown matters, and for controlling the elements of nature." Such was the inscription on the box—or, rather, such was a part of it. Is it surprising such a discovery should throw 5,000,000 people into a state of alarm, and raise to the

TIP-TOE OF CURIOSITY,

Not to say indignation, the 13,000 members of the metropolitan police force? But the man is not hanged yet, nor condemned to penal servitude for life. He is, however, deprived of his liberty, and I am expecting every day to hear that suitable action has been taken in the premises by sympathizing members of Congress. Meanwhile, sad to say, the people here, true to their tyrannical instincts, seem perfectly content that the man should remain in durance, caring no more, apparently, for the rights of suspected American lunatics than of those of our fellow-citizens who come over to try experiments in advanced chemistry. Speaking of dynamite, what a dose those Glasgow scoundrels got. Between the dynamite charges of the Fenians and those which come back in response from the batteries of the British Courts, there is this important difference—that the former frequently miscarry, while the latter never do. British law

HITS THE NAIL ON THE HEAD

Every time, and the blow is deprived of none of its force, nor are any of the solemn consequences averted, even when the head of the spike is greased, so to speak, with foreign gold. Our Irish-American fellow-citizens are probably convinced by this time that money subscribed for defense funds might as well be kept in their pockets, for it is not a question here who defends a man, or how he does it, or the financial backing he may have. The Judges have a habit of sticking pins into the sophistries of counsel, and of shutting up the jury to a simple consideration of the facts in evidence, and the latter somehow do not seem to know any better than to proceed on these antiquated lines in the making up of their verdict. It can be safely said that the English have much to learn in matters of this kind, but they are a stubborn,

ALMOST FOSSILIZED RACE,

Who catch on to modern ideas very reluctantly, and I am afraid there is not much hope for them, and in consequence there is not much hope, when they happen to be caught, for those who seek amusement in the taking off of informers or in the blowing up of public buildings. I do not think either that British Judges are very easily intimidated by threats of personal violence. I have not heard that Judge Denman, the "crowned assassin" who sentenced the slayer of Carey, has lost any sleep over the news that some parties in America have put a high price upon his head. He remembers, no doubt, that Chief Justice Coleridge was singled out for similar distinction just prior to his late successful great American

HASH-EATING EXPEDITION,

And it is whispered that he rather chuckles over the event, believing it to be, as in his learned brother's case, an omen of coming greatness. All this is very exasperating, though with reference to Coleridge, the Irish have at least the comfort of knowing that his American trip made him dyspeptic; and dyspepsia being the root of so many evils, no one can tell, of course, what this attack may lead to. It has already caused the Chief Justice to render decisions which have created wide dissatisfaction. Notably was this so in the Belt case, and his Lordship, our Irish friends will be pleased to hear, is being severely hauled over the coals. The London *Figaro* says: "It is to be feared that the air of America, or the flattery administered to him in such large doses, has turned the head of Lord Coleridge. The judgment delivered on Saturday will largely detract from his reputation, weaken his influence on the Bench, and suggest doubts of his capacity for the high office he holds." Who knows but that these complaints may presage the coming of an earthquake of public disfavor which will compel Lord Coleridge to

STEP DOWN AND OUT,

And, should this occur, what is to prevent patriotic Irishmen from ascribing to their adopted country the glory of this great tyrant's discomfiture? It has always been understood that there were more ways of killing a dog than by hanging him; and, if given its time, an attack of American dyspepsia may settle the hash of an odious representative of British despotism just as effectually as a pistol shot or a cup of cold poison. Referring again to the conviction of the ten conspirators at Glasgow, the most important feature of the evidence adduced at the trial was the clear proof it afforded that the explosions in that city were connected with the attempts to injure public buildings in other parts of the country. Featherstone, convicted at Liverpool some time ago, who was introduced to the Glasgow society as a gentleman from America, under the name of Johnstone, was identified by the witnesses as

THE DYNAMITE INSTRUCTOR.

He had made six visits to Glasgow between June, 1882, and February of this year. Dalton—also convicted at Liverpool—had likewise been in frequent communication with the Glasgow prisoners and had only left them six days before the London explosions took place. The probability, therefore, seems to be that the occurrences of last March in this city were closely connected with those in Glasgow; while it is more than likely that the outrages on the Metropolitan Railway proceeded from a kindred organization. In Glasgow, as in London, explosions were planned to take place at different spots on the same evening. There were three outrages in the latter place—the blowing up of a gasometer, the attempt to destroy a railway shed, and the frustrated design to injure a canal bridge. It is worth noting that in this case eleven months elapsed between the crime and the conviction of its perpetrators, and that for a long time every effort to discover them seemed to be baffled. This raises the hope that the London police may yet succeed in bringing to justice those whose acts have spread terror throughout the metropolis. The criticisms passed upon the London force in consequence of their failure up to the present

TO DISCOVER ANY CLUE,

Are not fair; nor is it just to hold them on this account in unfavorable contrast with the more successful officers of Birmingham and Liverpool and Glasgow; for London is a place which, from its immense size and heterogeneous population, must necessarily afford extraordinary facilities both for the concealment of criminals of this class and for their escape in the event of the place becoming too warm for them. Charles Russell, who defended O'Donnell, is in clover just now. Besides the 2,000 guineas he got with his brief in that case, he received 750 guineas each, about the same time, in two other cases. This aggregates something like $18,000, a sugar-plum such as is not often picked up for two or three weeks' work; and this does not include refreshers. But lawyers' fees are climbing up here at an amazing rate. Three hundred guineas used to be considered the outside figure for the very best man at the bar; now the big-bugs

WOULD TURN UP THEIR NOSES

At that sum. The other expenses connected with litigation in England are equally high. Justice may be had here, unquestionably, and it is not to be bought. Nevertheless, in many cases it takes an awful pile of money to secure it. A stranger is struck with the small number of divorce suits that come before the English Courts, but he will make a great mistake if he infers from this that connubial infidelity is uncommon. The real reason is,

DIVORCES COME SO HIGH

That none but the wealthy care aspire to them. Apropos of this, I recall what was perhaps one of the wittiest speeches ever delivered from the English bench. A poor man was convicted of bigamy, and on being asked why judgment should not be passed upon him according to law, he replied that his wife had eloped with a hawker five years before, and he had never seen her since, so last winter he had thought it quite possible to marry again. To this Mr. Justice Maule replied as follows: "I will tell you what you ought to have done, and if you say you did not know, I must tell you the law conclusively presumes you did. You ought to have instructed your attorney to bring an action against the hawker for criminal conversation with your wife. That would have cost you about £100 ($500). When you had recovered substantial damages against the hawker, you could have instructed your proctor to sue in the ecclesiastical Courts for a divorce *a mensa at que thoro*. That would have cost you two or three hundred pounds more. When you had obtained a divorce *a mensa at que thoro*, you would have had to appear by counsel before the House of Lords for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The bill might have been opposed in all is stages in both Houses of Parliament, and although you would have had to spend about one thousand or twelve hundred pounds. You will probably tell me that you never had a thousand farthings of your own in the world; but, prisoner, that makes no difference. Sitting here as a British Judge, it is my duty to tell you that this is not a country in which there is one law for the rich and another for the poor." To mark his sense of the

HEINOUSNESS OF THE CRIME,

The learned Justice sentenced the economical prisoner to imprisonment for the term of one day! This was some years ago. The process of getting divorced is a little more simple now and a little less costly. Even yet, however, none venture to sue for this privilege but those having a long purse; and probably the fact that nearly all the divorces that are sought concern people in high life, is the reason why superficial observers rush to the mistaken conclusion that there is more immorality amongst this class than amongst the poor. Speaking of courts of justice, that was a rich scene over in Ireland the other day. Several men had been on trial for a week charged with conspiracy to murder. The jury had not been out long before it became evident that something was troubling them, and that no verdict could be reached. The Crown Attorney and his assistant, Mr. O'Brien, got wind of the difficulty, and wanted Judge Johnson to give the jurymen further instructions. The

HITCH WAS UPON THE POINT

That the evidence of Coleman, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, upon whose testimony the case depended, had not been controverted, as the law required, by any independent testimony. The prosecution claimed that Coleman, having put himself in communication with the authorities at an early stage of the conspiracy, was not an informer, and that his evidence could, therefore, stand alone, and they wanted the Judge to so instruct the jury. "I will do nothing of the kind," said Judge Johnson. "I entirely decline to take the advice of counsel in the case," he said tartly at another stage of this war of words, and finally he ordered Mr. O'Brien to sit down. But counsel gave him as good as he gave them. Twice they flatly contradicted his statements, and when the jury, after five hours of deliberation, could not agree, and were discharged, the Crown attorneys capped the climax of their contempt for His Honor by announcing that they would defer the next trial of the prisoners until another Judge sat on the bench. Such scenes are of rare occurrence in British Courts, and you can imagine the sensation the affair has caused. The Fenians, I think, may be relied upon to espouse the cause of Judge Johnson. H. T.

MENTAL OVERWORK.

The suicide of Judge Colt, of Massachusetts, seems to be as fair a warning as can be of the dangers of mental overwork, worry and strain. He was not only the possessor of a strong frame and sound physical health, but of an abnormally happy and cheerful disposition when he entered upon his duties as a Judge. His circumstances were all fortunate, and no family affliction or business misfortune occurred to disturb his mental balance; and he was equally fortunate in escaping any attack of extraneous disease. But he was conscious of some deficiencies in legal learning, which he endeavored to make up by severe application; but more than this, he took his cases with him wherever he went, considering them at all times and hours in anxiety to fulfill his full duty and render exact justice. The result of this was to break down the fibres of his strong mind and all the symptoms of periodic depression, self-condemnation, and finally doubt and despair, indicated the exact course of mental disease produced by overwork. The man who cannot drop his work when it is done is the one who is in danger, and he who finds it filling all his waking hours has a warning which no strength of constitution or general good health should tempt him to disregard. Persons who have the fortunate faculty of dismissing their cares and taking healthy recreation, can do an immense amount of mental work without exhaustion, while stronger men are driven to insanity or suicide simply because their work rides them like a nightmare. The warning is individual, but the symptoms of the danger are such as every man can note and take warning from in himself, whatever the comparative quantity of his mental work with what he thinks he ought to do with safety, or has been done by more fortunately constituted persons.—[Providence Journal.

ARTIST BROWNING'S PYTHON.—A curious story is told of a statue of Dryope and Apollo, which Robert Barrett Browning has recently finished at Paris. In the studio, says the correspondent who tells the story, I saw the model who had stood for it, with the great live snake coiling around her, and her face was the statue's own. I asked if it was not almost cruel to make her pose thus, snake-embraced, but the sculptor assured me that she was very fond of the serpent. The snake himself was a veritable python from Senegal, and had been resident some time at the Antwerp Museum of Natural History. The embrace of this one might easily have been fatal, for he was ten feet long and very large. But he never so much as tightened his coils uncomfortably around the model during the weary hours and days in which she stood with him entwined about her, while the statue grew. Mr. Browning showed me the box which was the python's home when his working hours were over. I say was, for, alas for art! this good and kindly snake is dead. He died during the absence from Paris of Adele, the model.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

ALL of Dr. Price's preparations are reliable and unexcelled in purity and strength. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder and Special Flavoring Extracts have gained a reputation for excellence that no articles of their kind have ever yet acquired. The most careful physicians and chemists use them in their own families.

TRY Dr. Sandford's Liver Invigorator and be convinced that it can cure all bilious disorders.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

SOME OF THE BOOKS RECENTLY OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

Productions From Known and Unknown Authors—Poetry and Prose—Recent Magazines—Etc.

The poems of Albert F. Kercheval, a well-known Californian, have been presented in a handsome royal octavo volume of over 500 pages, by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, as publishers, under the title "Dolores and Other Poems." We have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing Mr. Kercheval's quality to be the truly poetic. His one fault is his kindly nature, or rather the generous disposition that has led him to bemean his genius by writing on all and for all occasions. One gifted with such a fertile imagination and so vivid a fancy does his genius an injury by making it the vehicle for ordinary carriage. But this testifies to versatility and to inexhaustible resources. It has been charged, and we believe unfairly, that Mr. Kercheval is an imitator. In the sense that nothing is original this allegation may have some foundation, but in the critical examination of his poems the unbiased judge will discover a distinctive originality, not only in thought but in style. In fact it is so marked as to mar, to some extent, his work, for the subtone in all his poems is the same. If we were to discriminate we should say that Kercheval's best effort is disclosed in his descriptive lines, and beside them his sentimental poems. He invests narrative with a poetic interest and charm not often attained by the modern poet, while his sentiments are pure, clearly expressed, appeal to the heart. Next we would place his humorous poems, and beside these his patriotic expressions. In sentiment and in patriotic power, he rises to an enviable plane and gives evidence of an ability to fathom the emotions that speaks of greater possibilities and of a courage born of the purest loyalty to liberty and the rights of men. There are stanzas numerous and in differing veins in the book that are fairly entitled to be ranked with the loftiest manifestations of the best poetic genius. There is energy, quickness and vigor in his productions, and equally gentleness, depth of feeling and the evidences of a warmly sympathetic nature. Unlike some of his eulogists, we do not place his "Dolores" first among his lines. It appears to us more labored than most of his shorter poems. Through all his work is to be noted a love for the pure, the gentle and kindly sentiment, the generous impulse, the kindly touch. We fail to discover any disposition to pick out the "thistles" in life. This home poet looks upon this, evidently, as a life really worth living, and the world as a thing of beauty, full of goodness and sweetness, despite evil and pain and toil and weariness. We append a few selections, typical of the style and thought of the Granger poet, who we hold has contributed to the world's good by the labors of his pen, since his lines are uniformly pure, helpful, courageous, patriotic and "for the right" unwaveringly. From "Mutations" we quote:

I looked on life—a glorious plain outspread—
The winds blew soft, the blue sky overhead;
Calm slept the seas; "How sweet to live," I said.

I saw the tares the weary sowers reap,
Saw Hope's sweet flowers crushed by the tempest's sweep,
And said, "Oh death, how sweet thy dreamless sleep!
How vain, O man, thy spirit's worldly lust!
How vain, O soul, thy earthly hopes and trust."

From "The Vintage" we take the opening stanza:

Soft sighs and dreamy purple haze,
And lo! the mellow vintage days!
Low droop the cluster-laden vines,
Beneath their fruit's autumnal gleam,
Like shadowy glimpse of Bacchus' dream.
In glory stretch the serried lines,
From mount to sea; o'er hill and plain
They spread afar the queenly train;
And now anear and far around
The sun-browned laborers' joyous strain,
From vales to echoing hills resounds.

From the closing verses in a tribute to Jack Van Dusen, a heroic miner who braved the depths of the burning Alta mine to save the lives of comrades:

Out from depths of deepest pause,
From death's gaping, yawning jaws,
From a struggle deadlier far
Than the soldier ever braved;
Like a ghost, with clinging shroud,
Reeling, swooning, pallid-browed,
To the light's dim—beckoning star,
Came the hero—they were saved.

Write his name on glory's page,
Grandest hero of the age,
Blazoned bright on history's scroll,
Simple, stalwart, great, sublime!
"Jack Van Dusen!" let the name
Echo down the aisles of fame;
Let the whispers throb and roll,
Through the corridors of Time.

From "The River of Death:"

Far 'neath the haze dimly floweth a river,
Glassy and still with its murmurless tide,
Awing the soul with a tremulous shiver,
Straining its gaze to the far hidden side;
Veiled in Oblivion's shadow forever,
Charliess as falsehood, soundless as side.

From the poem "Illusion:"

I wandered by the ocean strand,
And wrote my name upon the sand
At early dawn;
When sunset died upon the main,
I sought my impress once again—
Lo! it was gone.
So Time's dark tides that heave and sway
Shall wash Life's footprints faint away,
Away, away.

From the glad song of "California Glories":

O, chosen spot of Nature's God!
Thy coming grandeur who shall tell?
Unsmitten by His chastening rod,
Here shall all grace and glory dwell;
And deathless minstrels yet to be,
Shall sing of thee, shall sing of thee.

From "Alkali Jim:"

"Died with his boots on—game to the last!"
That's what the telegraph said last night;
Yes, he was always mighty fast—
Always into a row or fight.
Alkali hug? Yes it's him—
Somewhere out there in about Albuquerque;
Gamblin' and smootin?—That's just like Jim,
Anything else before honest work.
Son of a minister—knowd him well—
Always full of Old Nick, and wild;
Reckon he didn't believe in hell—
Got too much of it when a child.
Went to school with him many a day—
Swore like a parrot, and smoked and chawed;
Always dangerous-like at play—
Mad in a minute, and fit and clawed,
Ready of hand and free of heart,
True to his friendships, wrong or right.
Chivalrous? Always would take the part
Of the dog that was underneath in the fight.

The volume closes with a number of poems by Rosalie W. Kercheval, the poet's young daughter. They are characterized by sweetness, and a distinctively marked poetic sentiment of an order that gives promise of still better work. A few examples are given. From "Dawning:"

Dimmer wane the tapers
O'er the Orient world;
Softer wreathe the vapors
Through the silence curled.
Distant, dim, uncertain,
Pale and gray and wan,
Lifts the musty curtain
O'er the rising dawn.
Far and faint and tender,
Tinged with golden light,
Breaks the tide of splendor
On the shores of night.

From "Weariness:"

By the stillness and shadow surrounded
I lie on the mystical light,
Where the limits of vision are bounded
Alone by the confines of night.

O'er the silence of city and river,
Night's scintillant splendors blaze still,
Like beacon fires kindled forever
O'er ramparts of mountain and hill.

Through the infinite spaces upleading,
Faint silvered and circled with light,
Still I watch the white pathways receding
That traverse the kingdom of night.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have of the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, Henry J. Wisner's "Manual for Tourists in the Yellowstone National Park." It is freely illustrated and accompanied by a railroad map and an appendix of travel and land statistics and tables for the great Northwest. From the same firms we have also the "Guide to the Northern Pacific Railroad and Its Allied Lines," by Mr. Wisner. It is a guide-book and itinerary for the use of tourists and travelers, and appears to be very complete. More pretentious and full is the elaborate volume from the same sources, by Eugene V. Smalley, entitled "History of the Northern Pacific Railroad." It is a large octavo of 436 pages, accompanied by an elaborate map and profusely illustrated. It is a complete exposition of the resources and topography of the country traversed by the new line, together with a history of the Northern Pacific enterprise and the vicissitudes through which it has passed.

From Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have another of the Harper Bros. English Men of Letters series, being the life of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by Mrs. Oliphant. Moore's life of Sheridan, published in 1825, was the best work on the dramatist, and probably still is. Moore had the advantage of free access to Sheridan's papers, and the aid of his family, but his book had its chief value in its authoritative character. As a criticism it was not satisfactory to Sheridan's friends. The next most important contribution was the sketch by Professor Smyth. Since then several small works, reminiscence, anecdotal collections, etc., have appeared. Mrs. Oliphant's book, however, is the most orderly and exhaustive biography. Its authoritative character cannot rise above that of Moore's volume, but it is a better told tale of the dramatist's life, its conciseness, elegance of diction and historical arrangement making it especially readable, while its critical character is of a high order.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have a new and revised edition of Harper Bros.' issue of Nathaniel H. Egleston's admirable work on "The Home and Its Surroundings, or Villages and Village Life, with Hints for Their Improvement." It is one of the most practical and sensible of works on village improvement, trees and tree-planting, drainage, the care and fittings of the country dwelling-house; on water, fences, roads, hedges, woodlands, bridges, ventilation, sewage, care of the sick, sanitary aspects of country life, village improvement societies, school-houses and schools, the village library, the village church, etc. In fact, it is exceedingly broad in its scope, running from the details of house and town drainage to the preaching of the village pastor. But there are no suggestions in it that are not pure and justified by experience and human wisdom.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co. we have of the Harpers' Franklin Square Library Series the following: "All in a Garden Fair," by Walter Besant, price 20 cents; "Under the Red Flag," a novel by M. E. Braddon, 10 cents; "An April Day," a novel by P. P. Jephson, 15 cents; "A Noble Wife," a novel by John Saunders, 20 cents; "Maid of Athens," a novel by Justin McCarthy, 20 cents; "Jeffer," a novel by Annie Thomas, 20 cents; "Adrian Bright," a novel by Mrs. Caddy, 20 cents; "Ione Stewart," a novel by E. L. Lenton, 20 cents; "A Great Heiress," by R. E. Francillon, 15 cents; "Life, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer," by his son (Owen Meredith), published in two parts, 20 cents each; "Annan Water," a romance by Robert Buchanan, 20 cents; "Round the Galley Fire," by W. Clark Russell, price 15 cents.

"Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine" for January presents an extended article upon "Methodism in Canada," with portraits of ten distinguished pulpit orators of that denomination. Also of the contents are: "Her Valentine," by Elizabeth C. Winter; "Samson Agonites," an analysis and critique; sermon, "A Tight Grip," by Dr. Talmage; a hunting story, "My first Bison;" "Zwingle, the Swiss Reformer;" interesting review of the "Life of Harold," etc. Published by Mrs. Frank Leslie, New York.

"The Hymns of Luther," as published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, are at hand in quarto form, bound in muslin, from C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, and sell at $2. The music and the German and English text are given in clear large type on heavy paper. The book has the earlier and later preface prepared by Luther, and also an introductory chapter by Leonard Woolsey Bacon, assisted by Nathan H. Allen, the two having edited the work and supplied the notes.

"The Fair Enchantress" is the name of a new novel by Miss M. C. Keller, and said to be of much power and interest. It is issued by the publishing house of T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, and for sale by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Price, 75 cents in large 12mo. The same publishing firm has republished Sir Walter Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," and "Waverly," both in "Peterson's cheap edition" style. Price, 15 cents each.

Grace Greenwood has added to the Exemplary Women series, from the press of John R. Anderson and Henry S. Allen, a work on Queen Victoria in girlhood and womanhood. It is a graceful tribute to a sovereign universally respected and widely beloved, and is a story of a royal life simply and sincerely told. It is by no means a great work, but it is very far from being commonplace. For sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, have issued, in cheap form, a "Centennial Edition," complete in two parts, royal quarto, paper covers, Irving's "Life of Washington and the History of the American Revolution." It is printed in clear type, upon good paper, and contains portraits of the leading Generals and men of the times. Sold by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. Price, 60 cents.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have, of the Harpers' Franklin Square Library series, "The Millionaire," a novel, price 20 cents, and "Thirsby Hall," a novel, by W. E. Norris; price, 25 cents.

"The Hour," a weekly journal devoted to social interests, and published at New York, is one of the best papers received. It contains articles upon politics, finance, society, literature, art, drama, music, etc.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, have issued and C. S. Houghton, of Sacramento, has for sale a neat quarto volume at fifty cents, presenting George H. Calvert's poem "Sibyl."

"The Artist" is a new and bright fortn

HER PICTURE.

I see her now—the fairest thing
That ever mocked man's picturing.
I picture her as one who drew
Aside life's curtain and looked through
The mists of life's mystery
As from wood to open sea.

The soft, wide eyes of wonderment
That trustingly looked you through and through:
The sweet, arched mouth a bow new bent,
That sent love's arrow swift and true.

The sweet, arched mouth! The Orient
Hath not such pearls in all her stores:
Not all her storied, spice-set shores
Has fragrance such as it hath spent.

I picture her as one who knew
How rare is truth to be untrue—
As one who knew the awful sign
Of death, of life, of the divine
Sweet pity of all loves, all hates,
Beneath the iron-footed fates.

I picture her as seeking peace,
And olive leaves and vine-set land;
While strife stood by on either hand,
And wrung her tears like rosaries.
I picture her in passing rhyme
As of, yet not a part of, these—
A woman born above her time;
A woman waiting in her place,
With patient pity on her face.

Her face, her earnest baby face;
Her young face, so uncommon wise—
The tender love-light in her eyes—
Two stars of heaven out of place.

Two stars that sang as stars of old
Their silent eloquence of song,
From skies of glory and of gold,
Where God in purple passed along—
That patient, baby face of hers
That won a thousand worshipers.

That silent, pleading face; among
Ten thousand faces just the one
I still shall love when all is done,
And life lies by, a harp unstrung.

That face, like shining sheaves among;
That face half hid 'mid sheaves of gold;
That face, that never can grow old;
And yet has never been quite young.
—[Joaquin Miller.

A LAWYER'S STORY.

I am a lawyer, and the adventure I am about to relate befell me some eight or nine years ago. I was struggling hard then to make my way in the world, and gain a good position in my profession.

I had a case intrusted to me which promised to be full of difficulties. I did not doubt of ultimate success, but the matter was so hedged in by technical embarrassments and nice points of law that my whole time and attention were occupied with it.

Some details of this business necessitated my taking a journey to the North, and late one cold December afternoon I alighted at the station of a moderate-sized town in Yorkshire. Clowford was not my destination, but as the train service ceased there I had no choice but to seek some other mode of conveyance to Blockstone, the village for which I was bound. But to meet with one, I found, was much more difficult than I had anticipated.

Blockstone, I was informed, was a small and isolated village, the way to which was across a bleak barren moor. I was told that I was too late to go then, for a fall of snow was imminent, and to be caught on the moors in a snow-storm was a risk too dangerous to be lightly incurred. The next morning I could have both a man and a vehicle to take me whithersoever I might wish.

I listened to these objections with impatience. I had much work on hand, and was anxious to return to London, and I decided that I could not afford the delay. At length, after a good deal of solicitation and persuasion on my part, and a considerable expenditure of argument and protestation on his, mine host of the "George Inn" reluctantly agreed to let me have a horse. The good man eased his conscience by repeated warnings and entreaties to defer my journey; but I was strong of limb and stout of heart, and, being furnished with explicit directions as to the route, I set out, mine host and hostess standing at the inn door and witnessing my departure with many dismal shakings of the head and doleful prognostications.

My horse was a steady-going sort of an animal, and I jogged along comfortably enough. The lights of Clowford soon disappeared, and before long I found myself on the moors. The wind was piercingly keen and cold, and I buttoned my coat more tightly, and turned up the collar as a protection against it. Twilight had fallen before I left the town, but the stars were twinkling brightly, the way was clear, and I congratulated myself on my recent display of resolution.

Musing on my errand and its probable results, and all the possibilities and contingencies attached thereto, I let my horse pursue his course without much guidance from me.

We had gone, I suppose, about a third of the way, when I awoke to the fact that the darkness was momentarily deepening. I looked about for the cause, and found that the friendly stars had become invisible by reason of a pall of lowering blackness which had overspread the sky. The wind, too, was increasing and blew in fierce, sudden gusts, and presently there came swirling against my cheek a few feathery flakes of snow.

"By jove, the old fellow was right!" I muttered, urging my horse to a gallop.

The snow came down faster and faster, resting on the brim of my hat, clinging to my coat and covering my beard. Such personal discomfort was bad enough, but I was more concerned at observing that the ground was assuming a bewildering uniformity of whiteness. If the remembrance of the cosy parlor and blazing fire I had left behind at the "George" made me repent of my temerity for one moment, I dismissed the reflection the next and kept my eyes employed in searching for landmarks. I had to look out for a sign-post, which, as yet, I had not perceived; but the swift silent downfall of the snow prevented me from seeing far in advance. I kept up my spirits by humming the refrain of some jovial German drinking song that I had heard when a student at Heidelberg, keeping meanwhile a sharp lookout for the sign-post which was so long in making its appearance.

Suddenly my horse stumbled and fell, pitching me head-foremost into a snow-drift. Beyond a passing giddiness I was none the worse for the tumble, but the horse, I found, was mortally hurt. What was to be done now? My position was decidedly an unpleasant one—alone in the middle of a wide unsheltered heath, with no habitation that I was aware of nearer than the town I had left or the village to which I was journeying.

Well, it would never do to stand still. I must be moving one way or another, though my hopes of reaching my destination that night grew faint indeed. The attainment of a shelter from the bitter inclemency of the weather was just then my chief desire. I heartily wished I had had a pistol with me so that I might have put the poor suffering brute out of its misery; but I had not; so with great compunction I left it to its fate.

I walked till my legs ached and my hands grew numbed and insensible to all feeling. The many stories I had read or heard respecting benighted travelers being lost in the snow or falling asleep to wake on earth no more, recurred to me with unpleasant vividness. At last I espied a faint gleam at some distance on my left.

I made my way quickly to the welcome light which I found, on approaching, proceeded from the window of a long rambling building.

The place had a desolate forlorn appearance. I did not stop, however, to make a close inspection, but knocked at the door with my almost frozen knuckles.

The light was moved, and a woman's voice said, "Is that you, father?"

"No," I answered, "I am stranger. I have been overtaken by the storm, and beg you to give me shelter for the night."

"I am sorry," was the startling reply; "but it is impossible!"

"Impossible!" I repeated, with an impatient kick at the door. "My good woman, you cannot know what you are saying. Why, it is certain death to me to refuse to admit me?"

Some low indistinct words were the only answer my outburst received.

"For Heaven's sake," I cried, returning to the attack, "let me in till morning. I want neither food nor drink, only a roof to protect me from the weather."

There was the rattling of a chain, the door was thrown open, and a woman, with her head muffled in a shawl, appeared before me.

"I must apologize," I said, as courteously as my chattering teeth would allow, "for my unceremonious request. But you see for yourself what sort of a night it is."

"Yes, I see," she returned slowly; then reluctantly—"You had better come in."

I did not stay for a more gracious invitation, but, shaking myself free from the snow which had collected on my outer garments, followed her over the threshold. No sooner was I inside than she shut the door, fastened the chain and slipped a great rusty bolt, and, going to the window, put up a shutter before it.

Then she returned to me and said, in low, hurried tones:

"I will give you the shelter you ask; but it will be a poor and comfortless one, for my father and—and others will be home presently, and they must not find you here. You see that trap door," she continued, pointing to one in the rude raftered ceiling—"it leads to a loft. There you will be safe. I will give you a wrap or two, and, at the worst, it is better than being out of doors on such a dreadful night as this. But you must not in any way betray your presence, and in the morning wait till I let you know it is safe to descend."

"You may rely upon my prudence and carefulness," I returned earnestly.

She accepted my assurance without remark; then, pointing to the fire, she said:

"Sit down now and warm yourself. You must be nearly perished with the cold."

I obeyed gladly, and, as I stretched out my hands to the ruddy blaze, I gazed about me curiously. I was in a large low kitchen, the walls smoke-stained, and the floor composed of uneven red bricks. The furniture was of the barest and scantiest—a massive oak table, three or four chairs—and there were a few cooking utensils.

My protectress had disappeared; but she speedily returned, bearing a plateful of bread and meat and a tumbler containing a small quantity of brandy. To the spirit she added some boiling water from a kettle which depended from a hook in the huge cavernous chimney, and then set both the food and the brandy on the table beside me.

"You must need it," she said, when I would have refused the refreshment. "Take it at once; there is not much time to spare;" and she cast an anxious glance towards the door.

She had laid aside the shawl which had hitherto shaded her face, and, as I made a hasty clearance of the comestibles with which she had supplied me, I regarded her furtively. She was but a slender slip of a girl, not more than 19 or 20, with fair hair simply braided, a thin colorless face, dark eyebrows and large dark eyes. There was an air of dignity and refinement about her, and I marvelled greatly how she came to be in her present situation. During my repast she was evidently ill at ease, listening and starting at the slightest noise, and it was with ill-concealed relief that she saw me rise from my feet.

After I had mounted into my retreat, she handed me up a pillow and a couple of rugs, repeating her injunction as to the need of caution.

When I closed the trap-door I found myself in almost total darkness. Apparently the loft was extensive, but empty. The storm continued with unabated fury, and the nipping wind found its way in between the loose tiles, frequently accompanied by a plentiful sprinkling of snow. Altogether it was dreary, gruesome place. I was better off undoubtedly than I should have been out on the lonely moor; nevertheless it was by no means a pleasant or enviable position for a respectable hard-working lawyer. I wrapped the rugs around me, tucked the pillow under my head, and endeavored to make myself as comfortable as possible in the untoward circumstances.

I had begun to doze when I was aroused by the noisy entrance of men into the room beneath. Amid the loud talking and boisterous laughter which ensued, I could now and again distinguish the girl's gentle accents. These presently ceased, and I imagined that she had retired to rest, for the laughter and conversation became more and more uproarious; there was a constant clinking of glasses, and the fumes of tobacco and spirits ascended to my hiding place. By-and-by, however, I grew accustomed to these sounds and dropped off to sleep.

I was tired. I had perfect health and a clear conscience, and I slept on till gray dawn was creeping through the many interstices in the pent roof above me. I listened intently; silence reigned below. I became impatient as the moments passed. Every hour was an object to me, and, had I not been restrained by my promise, I should have attempted a descent, let the consequences be what they might—danger appears so much less formidable in the morning than it does amid the somber shades of night.

When the suspense had grown almost intolerable there was a gentle tap, twice repeated, at the trap-door. I immediately lifted it, and saw standing beneath me the young woman.

"Come down," she whispered.

In a few seconds I was standing beside her. The room was untenanted save by her; but traces of the previous night's orgies were discernible in broken pipes and empty glasses and bottles.

"Drink this," she said, giving me a cup of steaming coffee; "and then you must go directly. See—here is some bread and meat for you to eat on your way, and I will give you any directions you may need."

I drank the beverage as desired, almost scalding my throat in doing so; but it warmed me, and I felt the better for it.

"How did you sleep? Were you able to sleep?" she inquired abruptly, as I sat down the empty cup, watching me intently as she asked the question.

"Sleep? Yes," I answered heartily; I slept the whole night."

"And did not the noise here disturb you?"

"Not at all. I slept as profoundly as though I had been in my own bed at home."

Her eyes drooped, and she grew red and white by turns.

"And—and you did not care to listen to their conversation? It did not interest you, I suppose?"

Her agitation revealed her fears, and I hastened to assure her that I was too wearied to feel interest in anything but my own fatigue. Then I would have thanked her, but she interrupted me.

"No, no; it was the barest act of charity. I would have done more had I been able; but I could not. If you are grateful show it by forgetting the whole occurrence; forget that you have ever been here, and, above all, for the love of Heaven, do not mention a word about it to a single person."

I kept my wonderment to myself, and gave the required promise.

"Now, go," she cried with feverish anxiety—"go, go! I am in terror while you remain."

When I had reached the corner of the house I turned round and saw her standing in the doorway gazing after me. She waved her hand, as though to hasten my movements, and I, setting my face in the direction she had pointed out, looked back no more.

The storm was at an end, the wind had sunk, and the sun presently rose, causing the crisp unspotted snow to sparkle with the brilliance of myriads of diamonds. I stepped out briskly, and in due time and without further adventure arrived at my destination. There I transacted my business in a satisfactory manner, was driven back to Clowford in the afternoon, indemnified the landlord of the "George" for the loss of his horse, caught up the mail-train to town, and the following morning was hard at work again in London.

Two years slipped away; and, in the hurry and press of business—for I was rapidly rising in my profession—my adventure on the moors was almost forgotten.

One day, being in the neighborhood of one of our Criminal Courts, and wishing to see a celebrated Q. C. who would, I knew, be pleading there, I made my way into the Court and waited patiently until I could have an interview with my friend.

A case of great public interest was being tried. A gang of bank-note forgers who had long escaped conviction had been captured, and their trial was then proceeding. While I waited, my attention was attracted by one of the spectators—a woman plainly dressed and closely vailed. She betrayed no emotion; but I could perceive that not a single detail or word of the evidence escaped her. It was evident that her interest in the case was far deeper and more personal than the morbid curiosity which had prompted the presence of many around her.

Something—I know not what—in her bearing touched a chord of memory within me. Surely I had seen her before. I pondered and reflected, but could not recollect when or where. Piqued at this freak of memory, when she left the Court I quitted it also. She crossed the pavement and entered a cab that was waiting, and obeying a sudden impulse, and forgetful of the appointment of my learned friend, I hailed a hansom and desired the driver to keep in the wake of the other vehicle.

After a short drive the cabby stopped in a shabby second-rate street in the neighborhood of Holborn. Jumping out I perceived the object of my pursuit ascending the steps of a house which, from the fact of a card inscribed with the words "Furnished Apartments to Let" being suspended in the parlor window, I concluded was a lodging-house.

Still obeying the impulse which had mastered me, I took a turn to the end of the street and back again, and then, knocking at the door, requested to see the lady who had just been admitted.

"Miss White, I s'pose you mean," responded the sluttish servant.

I acquiesced in her supposition.

"Drawing-room," was her laconic direction, with a jerk of the thumb towards the stair-case.

When I reached the first floor I tapped at the door facing me. There was no response, but the sound of smothered weeping fell upon my ears. I rapped again more sharply. Still there was no answer. I opened the door softly and advanced into the room. A woman lay on the sofa sobbing convulsively. The slight noise I had made aroused her. She sprung up dashing a handkerchief across her eyes.

Yes, I was right. In the pale face, swollen with crying, in the dark eyes and fair hair, its smooth bands roughened and disheveled, I recognized the heroine of my adventure on the moors.

The recognition was not mutual, and she stared at me in indignant amazement. In a few words I explained who I was, and added that, in return for the kindness she had once rendered me, I had come to see whether I could not now be of service to her.

At this she burst into a passion of tears. I waited till her grief had somewhat subsided, and then by degrees drew from her her pitiful story. Supplemented by what I heard later on, it was as follows:

Her father was a man of good family and excellent education, but with an innate predilection for knavery. He was a gentleman by birth, but a rogue by inclination. He had a handsome person and an insinuating address, and he had married a pretty delicate girl, who had been devotedly attached to him. She died broken-hearted when her daughter was about 10 years of age. Her love for her husband had never lessened, and on her death-bed she made the girl solemnly vow never to forsake her father, to stand by him in good or ill fortune, and by her influence to endeavor to wean him from his evil courses. Nobly and faithfully had the girl kept her word. She had been ever at his side, unceasing but unsuccessful in her efforts to guide him towards the path of virtue.

He had been in hiding with his confederates when she gave me shelter, and her fears that night had been twofold. She had feared for me lest I should be discovered; in which case I suspect—though she has never owned to so dread an anticipation—that my fate would have been decided in accordance with the pithy axiom that "dead men tell no tales." She had also feared that I might suspect who and what they were, and give information to the police. During the interview I gleaned furthermore that she was now utterly friendless.

I returned to my chambers meditating deeply, and the upshot of my cogitations was that on the following day I called upon an old friend, a lady on whose benevolence and liberal warm-heartedness I knew I could rely. She had an interview with Ellen White, and took the poor girl home with her, retaining her first as a visitor and afterwards as a salaried companion, though the relation between them soon grew to be almost that of mother and daughter.

White and his companions were sentenced to several years' penal servitude—sentences which the public at large considered they richly deserved.

I do not know when I first began to be haunted by the vision of a pale face, lighted by large dark eyes and framed in a halo of golden hair. Nor do I know when I first found myself looking with pleasant anticipation to frequently recurring evenings spent in Mrs. Palmer's cosy drawing-room.

I was awakened to the truth by a few plainly spoken questions put by my old friend. Half an hours' serious, sober reflection and communion with my own heart enabled me to answer them as frankly as they had been put. Yes, I did love Ellen White honestly and well, and, her past history notwithstanding, I was truly anxious to make her my wife.

My wooing did not prosper, however. Ellen declined my proposal. She was a felon's daughter, she said, and union with her would disgrace me. On that one rock of objection she took her stand and neither my pleading nor Mrs. Palmer's persuasion could move her from it.

I would not despair; "Nil desperandum" had always been my motto and it remained so in this instance. I dropped the question of marriage for a while and returned to our former friendly relations. My patience had its reward in due time. Barely three years of his sentence had expired when George White died. I allowed a decent interval of mourning, then renewed my suit. Ellen's opposition had become weakened; a little judicious persuasion and the victory over her scruples was complete.

A few months later, in a quiet country church, we were married; and now no woman in England could be more beloved or respected than my dear wife Ellen.

A TRYING SITUATION.

"Say, mister, are we on this side of the bridge or the other?" asked a placid old lady of a gentleman on a Court-street car, yesterday morning.

"We are on this side," responded the gentleman gravely.

"Laws me! Then we ain't anywhere near Greenwood Cemetery yet?"

"Yes, madam, we are within a few squares of it."

"Sakes a massy! I thought Greenwood was on the other side of the bridge!"

"No, madam; it is on this side."

"Wall, that pesky conductor told me it was the other side, when we started."

"It was, madam, on the other side then, but we have crossed the bridge."

"Then we *are* on the other side."

"No, madam, we are on this side of the bridge. We've passed it."

"And is Greenwood on the other side?" she asked, starting up in some alarm.

"No, it is on this side."

"Don't try to fool me with your nonsense," exclaimed the old lady indignantly. "Don't try to make me think that Greenwood is on this side of the bridge when I know better, and don't try to make me believe I'm on this side of the bridge when I know I'm on the other! Don't you do it! You want to be careful how you amuse yourself with me, or I'll fit ye out with a new set of ribs!" and the lady shook her umbrella in warning as to the source of the additional physiological development. "The idea," she continued, turning to the other passengers, "of trying to muddle an old woman that might be his mother! I'll bridge ye, both side, in a minute. Conductor! just as soon as we get on this side of the bridge you let me out, or this will be your tombstone trip to Greenwood!"

And the dame straightened back and glared defiance, while her well meaning informant concluded that it wasn't too warm for him to walk to his destination.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

A SOUND mind goes very seldom without a sound digestion, and nothing contributes toward it more than the use of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs and colds: "I do not see how it is possible for a public man to be himself in winter without this admirable aid."—[Rev. R. M. Devens, Pocasset, Mass.

THE real secret of the great success of the noted silver polish ELECTRO-SILICON, lies in the fact that it cleans and polishes gold and silverware quicker and better than any other known article, and is absolutely harmless.

Texas organized sixty-eight new counties last year, making 200 in the State. The increase of her taxable property in the year was $130,000,000.

Bodie is excited over a strike in both the Bodie and Standard mines.

INJURIES BY FUNGI.

LOSSES SUSTAINED BY FRUIT GROWERS AND FARMERS.

Interesting Description of the Various Classes of Fungi—Methods of Propagation—Remedies.

Dr. H. W. Harkness, in a recent lecture upon "Fungi Injurious to Fruit Trees," gave many points of information and value to fruit growers and farmers, and which is below given. He said:

This subject is one of very great importance to those who cultivate the soil; indeed, it may be said that the loss to the agriculturist through the baneful influences of fungi far exceeds that caused by the insect pests, while to the horticulturist they must rank as second in the list of destructive agents. A few of the most striking examples of their injurious effects upon vegetation may not be out of place here. Unlike ordinary plants fungi are destitute of chlorophyl, leaves, flowers, or of seeds, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, the reproductive bodies being known as spores, a name given to the fruit of all flowerless plants. These spores are exceedingly minute, often not more than the five-thousandth of an inch in diameter, are generally nearly transparent, extremely buoyant, and forming at all times a considerable portion of the atmospheric dust, and transported by the wind to remote distances. These spores are produced in numbers which, to one unfamiliar with the subject, appear almost incredible. Nature seems to have provided with bounteous prodigality for the safety of species of the lower orders, both of plants and animals, and the number of germs produced is in almost constant ratio with the danger to which the organism is exposed. Countless millions of germs may perish, but the species lives on. As an illustration familiar to all, I will mention the puff-ball, the "smoke" from which

CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF SPORES,

Which, separately, are quite invisible to the naked eye, and each one of which is capable under favorable conditions of reproducing its kind. I have in my cabinet a single puff-ball (*Lycoperdon giganteum*) which is so abundantly supplied with spores that the entire State of California might be planted from this individual, each square inch of the vast area being supplied with a spore. The consideration of these facts will explain why, when the conditions are favorable for the germination of an unusual number of spores, these microscopic organisms are able to devastate large areas in a single night, as often happens with fields of wheat, in which case it is only necessary in certain localities that there should be a warm foggy night, continuing for a few hours in the morning, and followed by warm sunshine, to produce the "red rust" of the grain, known to the mycologist as *Puccinia graminis*. Probably most are familiar with the appearance of this parasite, which first shows itself as a minute rusty spot upon the leaf or stem. If it appears before the formation of the head it causes little damage, but if, as occasionally happens, it should attack the plant while the berry is in process of formation, it proves disastrous to the crop. In such localities the farmer soon learns to submit without repining to an evil for which no economical remedy can be applied, and to plant to other crops those tracts lying adjacent to the streams, which experience soon teaches him are most liable to be attacked. Another fungus which endangers the wheat crop is

THE "WHITE RUST,"

Or *Erysiphe graminis*. This fungus is of a grayish-white color, and attacks the leaves or stems, often encircling the latter at a point near the earth with a felt-like investment. It does not penetrate the cuticle to any great extent, but injures the plant by closing the stomata or breathing pores of the plant. Some years ago many thousands of acres of wheat in the Sacramento Valley were placed in jeopardy by this pest, the catastrophe being averted, as I believe, by a northerly wind of several days duration; nevertheless, the berry was shrunken to an appreciable degree. Another of the well-known blights which has been the cause of famine in Ireland, and has wrought incalculable mischief in other lands, is the fungus known as *Peronospora infestans*. Little complaint of it has reached us from the interior, but near the coast it has caused much by attacking the leaves and stems, and destroying them in a few hours. As yet it has not affected the plants early enough to prevent a partial crop. Some twenty or more years ago the coffee plant was introduced into the Island of Ceylon by the English. The first few years of its cultivation were years of success and prosperity; the tree was of luxuriant growth, the berry perfect, and the crop immense. It is not to be wondered at that under such circumstances, and with the advantage of cheap native labor, the planter should have felt assured of fortune in the near future. But after gathering a few crops at great profit,

YELLOW SPOTS UPON THE LEAVES

Began to be noticed. These spots were examined with curiosity, but without apprehension, and received the name of *Hemileia vastatrix*. In a short time it spread from plantation to plantation, literally with the velocity of the wind. The leaves, exhausted by the fungus, shriveled and shrunk, and finally fell from the trees, leaving in many cases the exposed berry to shrink and droop, also its supply of nutriment being cut off, and itself left shelterless under the rays of a tropical sun. In this manner, and by means of this tiny pest, the crop was ruined upon many plantations, and rendered light and of poor quality upon others. In the first season of its prevalence the damage caused by it was estimated at $5,000,000, and this is stated to be about the average loss for the past fifteen years. Short of pestilence or famine, there is nothing more sad than the decay and death of a great industry. It is so difficult to uproot the old and plant anew. To the English planters of that delightful island the disaster has proved overwhelming, and a friend just from that place informs me that all or nearly all the planters, who began with such high hopes a few years ago, are now bankrupt. This fungus has extended beyond the limits of the island and attacked plantations upon the main land of the Indian peninsula. Where this scourge will end we cannot say, but it has not yet reached the fine plantations of Costa Rica and Guatemala, as I find no trace of it in a large consignment of sickly leaves from those localities. * * *

THE BLACK KNOT—(SPHÆRIA MORBOSA).

This fungus is one of the few of those affecting fruit trees which destroy the tree as well as the fruit, and America may justly, though not exactly with pride, claim to be its home. It was carefully observed, studied and named as early as 1822, by Dr. Schweinitz, a Moravian minister, then resident at Salem, N. C., where it was at that time doing great damage to the cherry and plum trees. It first appears as a slight swelling in the bark of the branches; the bark soon ruptures, producing irregular fissures from one to three inches in length, which are quickly filled by the fungus. It usually encircles the branch with a corrugated, unsightly mass, which in the early stages is of a greenish-brown color, soft and velvety, and very much greater in diameter than the branch on which it grows. At maturity it is of a shining black, marked all over with minute crowded papillæ. Those little projections indicate the separate spore-bearing cavities, and are filled with a mass of oblong sacs called asci, each of which holds eight spores, and the whole mass thus contains a vast number of reproductive bodies. The branch upon which the unsightly mass has fastened is henceforth worthless, as the fungus appropriates all its nutriment, and soon kills it. This fungus is now found in all parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and Professor Farlow asserts that one seldom sees a plum or cherry tree free from the knot. Remembering the great extent of country in which it is found, we can well believe that the loss occasioned by it is almost incalculable, for in all the infected district it is next to impossible to raise the better sorts of cherry and plum, and this has happened in a region well adapted for their culture.

THE HISTORY OF THIS FUNGUS

Is very similar to that of the coffee. In both cases the disease belonged to a native plant, and on the introduction of less resistant kindred plants was transferred to them, with what disastrous results we have seen. So far it has not made its appearance in the orchards of this State, but there is every prospect of its invasion, as it was found by the author in the greatest abundance in Yosemite valley. Any one who would like to see the probable future appearance of our cherry and plum orchards has only to visit that beautiful valley and look upon the gnarled, twisted, unsightly, half dead and dying shrubs covered with black and warty excrescences, which mark its ravages upon the choke cherry (*Prunus demissa*). Recently it has reached us again from the Coast Range to the westward of Menlo Park. It will thus be seen that it is already dangerously near our fruit orchards, and there is too much reason to fear that we shall soon have to contend with it, especially as our trees become weakened by age. The opinion seems to be prevalent among our horticulturists that it will only grow among the mountains of the State, and that we of the lower levels have nothing to fear from a fungus of such limited range. Unfortunately for us this comforting theory is

CONTRADICTED BY EXPERIENCE,

For in the East it is found wherever the plum and cherry grows, from the mountains to the seaboard. It might be supposed that in the dry valleys of the interior there would be less danger than in the humid atmosphere of the coast; but there is an allied species which ravages the sage brush (*Artemisia Californica*) on the arid slopes of the foothills of Mount Diablo, but as we are not greatly concerned about the fate of this odorous shrub it may be left unregretted to its fate. The only remedy for this disease is the knife; the affected branch should be sacrificed, and if it appears upon solitary trees it would be better at once to destroy the tree. Pruning should be carefully done when the fungus is immature, and the spores not formed. It is always safe to do this before the fall of the leaf. The folly of pruning a tree of the mature knots, jarring and scattering myriads of spores, and afterward carrying them through the orchard before burning, may be readily appreciated.

CAPNODIUM CITRI.

For more than twenty years complaints have been made by growers of the citrus fruits of the annoyance to which they are exposed by the prevalence of this fungus, which is known and has been described under several names—*Fumago, Antennaria*, etc. It is found upon the upper surface of the leaves, the twigs, and fruit, and ordinarily appears like a stratum of soot, somewhat felted by extraneous matter. When in fruit, however, its appearance is somewhat different. Standing up all over its surface may be seen a great number of irregularly awl-shaped bodies, which open by ragged fissures at the apex and throw out great quantities of spores. The spore-cases are from one-fourth to one-half a line in hight, and so may readily be seen by the naked eye. This fungus is an epiphyte—that is, it lives upon the leaf without drawing any portion of its sustenance from it, and does but little harm beyond depriving it of some portion of light and air, and rendering the fruit unsightly. The real culprit in this case is a coccus, the "scale," as it is usually called, and this sooty fungus advertises at great distance the presence of its more hateful ally. It is often difficult to convince gardeners that it is not the excretion of the scale, but the real relation between them is that the insect exudes a sweet secretion which, dropping on the leaves below, furnishes a suitable nidus for the growth of the fungus, which is never found unaccompanied by coccus or aphis, and will, of course, disappear on the destruction of its insect friend. Many species of *Capnodium* exist within the borders of the State, prominent among them being *C. pini*, which infests the pines of our park; *C. salicinum*, of the willow; *C. pomarum*, which abounds on heteromeles; *C. lanosum*, of the fig, etc. All of them having the same history as *C. citri*, etc., depending on the presence of similar insects.

APPLE LEAF FUNGUS.

This fungus is the cause of considerable loss to the apple-growers in the Eastern States, but has not, to my knowledge, yet appeared in this, although from some reports which have reached me it may have done so. It makes its first appearance as a yellow spot on the leaf, which in a short time develops a number of little yellow tubes filled with orange-colored spores. As a rule nearly all the leaves of a tree being simultaneously attacked, and their vitality being destroyed, they turn yellow and fall, leaving the immature fruit (usually about half-grown) upon the trees, to linger for a time and share their fate. The Eastern mycologists, Farlow, Peck, Ellis and others, consider this to be merely a state of another fungus which abounds upon the so-called "cedar apples" which are found on the red cedar. Should this theory prove correct we may escape the visitation, unless some other plant of our locality may serve as a host, which is quite probable, as I have found it upon our white cedar in the Sierras.

THE ROSE BLIGHT.

The white mildew of the rose is an *Oidium*, and is now known to be only the early stage of the fungus *Sphærotheca Pannosa*. It is familiar to everyone, and if it were confined to the rose would be entirely out of our scope, but it is very readily propagated to others of the Rosaceæ, especially affecting the apple and peach, to both of which it does considerable damage. In its mature stage it forms a felted grayish mass encircling the twigs, and having imbedded within it the minute globular receptacles, each receptacle holding one ascus containing eight spores. Sulphur is used with some success in the early stages of this and allied species, and a wise precaution would be to destroy all roses which are subject to mildew growing near orchards. Roses vary very greatly in their liability to attack, and a little care will prevent much harm. The fungus known as *Fusicladium Dendriticum* appears as an irregularly radiating brown spot on the leaves of the pear, medlar, apple and toyon, or Christmas berry (which is a near relation to the apple). It occasionally deprives the trees of more leaves than can be very well spared, but causes no very great injury.

THE CURLED LEAF.

More has been said and written about this fungus (*Ascomyces deformans*) than of almost any other, and yet it is very imperfectly understood. It appeared in this State almost as soon as peaches were planted. I observed it first in 1855. Every one is familiar with its appearance, and it is almost unnecessary to describe it. The fungus consists of a stratum of closed tubes, closely packed side by side, and standing erect on one or both surfaces of the leaf. These tubes are asci, and each of them contains eight spores. As a square inch of the leaf surface contains some hundreds of thousands of these asci, its great fecundity may readily be appreciated. Before the curl has reached maturity it is of a pinkish-gray color, and somewhat velvety; the excessive growth of mycelium swells the leaf into a misshapen mass, the veins being firmer do not yield so readily, and the leaf is drawn into folds and pouches. As the fungus matures the spores are discharged by the bursting of the asci. These often accumulate as a white powder in pouches and convolutions of the leaf.

THE REMEDY FOR IT.

The only remedy ever yet suggested for this disease is the removal of the affected leaves. It could probably be exterminated in this way, as mustard is by the wheat farmer. Unfortunately, the labor involved in such an undertaking renders it out of the question in ordinary cases. Let it be remembered that it is almost useless to remove *any* fungus which has matured its spores. Certain varieties of the peach show much more resistance than others, though this resistance probably varies under climatic conditions, and more or less with the age of the tree.

APRICOT FUNGUS—(PHYLLOSTICTA CIRCUMSCISSA).

During the past season complaint has been made of a new disease, which has appeared among the apricots and caused much injury. The first specimens were sent to me by Professor Dwinelle, and were destitute of fruit; but on visiting the orchard of Daniel Bidwell, in June, I succeeded in obtaining the fungus in fruit, and so was enabled to determine its character. It appears upon the leaves as irregularly rounded spots of a dark brown color, varying greatly in size. The spores are developed beneath the cuticle in black specks scattered over both surfaces of the spot, and on arriving at maturity rupture their covering and are borne away by the air. The mycelium penetrates through the cells of the leaf with great rapidity, sapping and exhausting them. The contracted cells separate from the healthy parenchyma, and fall to the ground, leaving the leaf perforated by holes, from which it has received in Australia the name of "Shot-hole fungus." Reports reach us from that place of the injury done to their apricots by it, but so far no remedy has been suggested. I have observed the same fungus upon the cherry, but no reports of injury to this tree have been received. Among the apricots, however, it appears to be working great mischief; appearing, as it does, when the fruit is immature, it so far injures the leaves as to arrest its development and leave it quite worthless.

PRUNE RUST (UROMYCES PRUNORUM).

This fungus is found upon the leaves of the plum, and was first brought to my notice (in this State) by Dr. Chapin, who informs me that he has collected it this autumn in Santa Barbara and again at Haywards. It makes its appearance as a rusty, brownish spot on the under surface of the leaves. The spores are oblong, smallest at the base, grow in clusters, with a stem longer than the spore, and, when examined with a microscope, bear a strong resemblance to sheaves of wheat. A variety of this fungus (*var. Amygdalæ*) was found by me in September, six years ago, growing in the orchard of Mr. Reed, in Yolo county, on peach leaves, but neither variety seems as yet to have done much harm; but should it make its appearance earlier in the season would doubtless injure, more or less, the value of the fruit. I have attempted to give you a brief description of a few of the more familiar fungoid pests. In doing so I have avoided all mention of those of the grape, which has a literature of its own. The subject is an inexhaustible one, as may readily be seen from the fact that all plants of the higher orders serve as hosts for from one to fifty parasitic fungi.

SCIENTIFC NOTES.

A man breathes about twenty times in a minute, or 1,200 times in an hour. He breathes about eighteen pints of air in a minute, or upwards of seven hogshead in a day.

Dr. Rasori applies the tuning fork, while vibrating, over the course of the painful nerve. The sitting usually lasts about half an hour, and the patient is generally relieved without further treatment. He records his method in the *Cinn. Lan. and Clin.*

Says a European exchange: So confident have an engineering firm in Glasgow, Scotland, become in the belief that electricity is to supply the light of the future in large establishments at least that they have not caused a single foot of gaspipe to be laid in the new building they have erected for carrying on their business.

To a person of weak organization a little sleep in the middle of the day is beneficial. If taken after dinner it should not follow the meal immediately. It were better to adopt a late dinner hour—say 3 o'clock—and take the nap before eating. A debilitated, nervous system will generally be benefited by such a practice.

The coloring matter in the skin of the grape, according to the experiments of Dr. F. Ganttner, is soluble in a solution of tartaric acid or cream of tartar, and the solubility appears to increase with the temperature. This coloring substance is soluble only to a very slight extent either in alcohol or in a watery solution of sugar.

Electric lighting of trains has been introduced on the Vienna and Trieste Railroad. So long as the speed is about 37 miles an hour the illumination is good, steady and efficient, but whenever it falls to 17 miles the light is not satisfactory, notwithstanding the connection of accumulators with the lamps. It would seem, however, that what measurable degree of failure there may be when the train climbs up the steep slopes of the Semmering, between the stations of Gloggnitz and Murzzuschlag, is simply a matter of easily remedied detail.

M. Heddebault, says a technical journal, has discovered a method of preparing soluble wool from tissues in which wool and cotton are combined. When subjected to a current of superheated steam, under a pressure of about five atmospheres, the wool melts and falls to the bottom of the pan, leaving the cotton, linen and other vegetable fibers clean and in a condition suitable for paper-making. The melted wool is afterward evaporated to dryness, when it becomes soluble in water, and is called "azotine," a substance of considerable agricultural value.

While Mr. Preece has announced that there is no difference in the conducting power of lightning rods, *Wieder's Annalen* states: "Holtz has concluded that solid steel bars do not form so good permanent magnets as tubes, because the core acts as an armature joining the two poles. In experimenting to test his hypothesis he magnetized rods and tubes to saturation, and saw that the magnetism of the tube gave an excess of more than 50 per cent. After waiting for six months he subjected the same magnets to new tests in order to discover which retained the magnetism best. He found that the magnetism of the solid was to that of the hollow magnets in one case as 1:2.5, and in another as 1:2.9."

Dr. Franzius finds that the tooth most often affected by decay is the third molar, such cases forming one-half of the total number. The teeth begin to decay in a certain successive order, the lower third molar being first attacked, then the upper, then the lower fourth molar, and so on, the incisors and the canine teeth of the lower jaw being the last reached. The upper teeth are more durable than the lower, in the proportion of three to two. The right teeth show greater vitality than the left. The durability of teeth is less in light persons than in dark, and less in tall than in short persons. These results were obtained from an examination of 650 Russian soldiers, of whom 258 had unsound teeth.

MODERN THEATRICAL SCENERY.

In some of these richly mounted dramas the stage seems choked with figures, furniture, dressings, projecting scenes and frames, with the result that the leading characters have an undistinguished air, and are confused with the background. Words and speeches, like those of Shakespeare, are delivered with infinitely more effect when the stage is less incumbered, for there is less to distract the attention. Modern scenery is now constructed on the "building-up" principle. Great houses and other buildings, streets, etc., are all constructed in their actual form, and drawn on the stage by numbers of men; and, as one scene does for an act, there is sufficient time to rear these edifices. The "cloth" is but rarely used, perhaps because it looks poor and ridiculous in company with so much solid matter. But is not this "building-up" system really opposed to the illusion of the stage? The stage is but a small area, under the most favorable conditions, reaching to some forty or fifty feet in width by, say, a hundred feet in length. In this contracted space the scene-builder proposes to exhibit a market-place, for instance, in an Italian city. Houses, fountain, flights of stairs, streets—all are brought together in one view. In real life only a fragment of these things could be seen at once from the same point. Possibly it may be said that at the distance at which the spectator is seated, the eye would take in all the objects named. But then they would be far smaller and more indistinct, according to the rules of perspective. The living figures would supply the scale of proportion. As it is, the arrangement is all at fault. For these "built-up" structures are on a miniature scale, the tallest house being only some four or five times the hight of the performer. It is like the apparition of a human face in a puppet show. It may, perhaps, be urged that we see something of the effect of this relief in alto relievos on the sides of monuments, where a scene with houses and figures, raised a few inches, produces an effect. But here the perspective is simulated, the buildings, etc., are sloped at various angles. They are actually on the plane, or a flat, whereas the theatrical relief recedes, as in reality. The whole is, in short, an attempt to combine the conditions of reality with the conditions of illusion.—[The National Review.

IF Vennor has predicted a cold winter would it not be a wise move to provide your family with a good family remedy for curing coughs and colds? We would recommend Allen's Lung Balsam as the best and purest remedy now offered for sale. One trial will convince you of its true merits.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Bishop's Visit.

Tell you about it? Of course I will!
I thought 'twould be dreadful to have him come,
For mamma said I must be quiet and still,
And she put away my whistle and drum—

And made me unharness the parlor chairs,
And packed my cannon and all the rest
Of my noisiest playthings off up-stairs,
On account of this very distinguished guest.

Then every room was turned upside down,
And all the carpets hung out to blow;
For when the Bishop is coming to town,
The house must be in order, you know.

So out in the kitchen I made my lair,
And started a game of hide-and-seek;
But Bridget refused to have me there,
For the Bishop was coming—to stay a week—

And she must make cookies and cake and pies,
And fill every closet and platter and pan,
Till I thought this Bishop, so great and wise,
Must be an awfully hungry man.

Well! at last he came; and I do declare,
Dear grandpapa, he looked just like you,
With his gentle voice, and his silvery hair,
And eyes with a smile a-shining through.

And whenever he read or talked or prayed,
I understood every single word;
And I wasn't the leastest bit afraid,
Though I never once spoke or stirred;

Till, all of a sudden, he laughed right out,
To see me sit quietly listening so;
And began to tell us stories about
Some queer little fellows in Mexico.

And all about Egypt and Spain—and then
He *wasn't* disturbed by a little noise,
But said that the greatest and best of men
Once were rollicking, healthy boys.

And he thinks it is no matter at all
If a little boy runs and jumps and climbs;
And mamma should be willing to let me crawl
Through the banister-rails, in the hall, sometimes.

And Bridget, sir, made a great mistake,
In stirring up such a bother, you see,
For the Bishop—he didn't care for cake,
And really liked to play games with me.

But though he's so honored in word and act—
(Stoop down, for this is a secret now)—
He couldn't spell Boston! That's a fact!
But whispered to me to tell him how.
—[Mrs. Emily Huntington Nason, in Wide Awake.

Jericho Roses.

At the Centennial Exposition, not far from the Turkish cafe, where Oriental waiters served customers with very tolerable coffee and very long pipes, there was a stand owned and kept by a Turk from Constantinople, whose stock-in-trade consisted principally of rosaries cut in olive wood, and little heaps of what looked like dried herbs. These latter were objects of much speculation to American visitors; but I recognized them at once, having often seen them before, not in the Holy Land, whence they come, but in the streets and squares of Munich and other German cities, where they are always to be bought at the kirmesse, or fair, which is held a short time before Christmas. As in Philadelphia, the merchant who had them for sale was always an Oriental. In Munich, he was a Jew from Smyrna, with a venerable white beard, and I well remember his piping cry, "Jericho Rosen!" and the curiosity with which I first looked upon the seemingly withered and worthless twigs he called by that name, and which had not the slightest resemblance to roses or, in fact, to any flower whatever.

Nevertheless, the Jew used to find many customers, of whom I was one; but it was not until a German friend had explained what the queer thing was that I knew what to do with it, or whether it was not, perhaps, intended to be eaten. The gray, shriveled, apparently dead plant, the size of a child's hand, possesses a singular and interesting characteristic, which has given rise to the belief (some would call it superstition), very general among the people of Southern Europe, that, when placed in a vessel of water on the night before Easter or on the holy eve of Christmas, the withered stems will, if good fortune awaits the household during the year, revive, expand their tendrils, and change to a fresher hue before morning.

After hearing this account of the plant, I carried one home on a certain evening, when on my table a little Christmas-tree stood, winking its waxen tapers through a network of silver tissue, its green boughs weighed down with incongruous fruit—rosy-cheeked apples, oranges, gilded walnuts and glass balls. Underneath it, in a glass of water, I put the "rose," and went to bed.

My first thought the next morning was to see what had happened. The story told of it was substantiated, and the rose had really bloomed, if by "blooming" one understands only an entire change of form and increase of size. The same thing happened again at Easter; but I am bound to state also, that it has happened frequently on other evenings as well, which takes away a little of the poetry of the story, and has made me doubt whether, after all, its blooming is a sign of any especial good fortune. Yet I hope it may be; for when I brought it home, the specimen I still possess looked like a compact and tangled knot of twigs, while, placed in a glass of water, it spread, within twenty-four hours, into a branching and not ungraceful plant, several times its original size.

Naturalists call the plant by a very hard name: Anastatica hierochuntine. The leaves fall off from the plant after the flowering, and the branches and branchlets become dry, hard, and woody, rising upward and bending inward at their points; hence, they become contracted into a globular form, in which state the plant is carried off the sand by the wind, and blown from the desert places where it had its birth into the sea. Here, floating on the water, the branches gradually expand and the pods open and let out the seeds, which are in turn thrown back again upon the shore by the tides, to germinate and grow.

The home of the queer "rose" is amid the arid wastes of Egypt, near Cairo, and those of Palestine and Barbary. It flourishes on the roofs of houses and on rubbish in Syria, and on the sandy coasts of the Red Sea.

The plant long retains the power of expansion when immersed in water—the circumstance in which originated the many wonderful stories told of its miraculous influence. It is called *Kaf Maryam*, or "Mary's flower," in Palestine, where it is believed that it bloomed at the time the Savior was born. According to another legend, it sprung up in the places where the Virgin Mary rested on her flight into Egypt. It was probably first brought by the crusaders to Europe, where it is still named the "Holy Rose" by those who believe the fable of its blossoming only on the great festivals.

Whether one believes the fable or not, the plant is of itself a wonderful one, and all of its names are pretty. When it can be procured, it makes a fitting accessory to a Christmas-tree, for the reason that it grew in the far country where our Lord was born, and its strange reviving is a type of his immortality and resurrection, from which, indeed, it derives the generic name—*Anastasis* being the Greek word for resurrection.—[John R. Tait, in St. Nicholas.

WHAT BACTERIA ARE.—Dr. Rollin R. Grigg, of Buffalo, N. Y., after a series of experiments to ascertain the nature and characteristics of bacteria, bacilli and other creatures, whose existence is relied on by advocates of the "germs theory of disease," as opposed to the disease theory of germs, has given the following as results and their explanation: By boiling a quantity of healthy blood he obtained all the forms of bacteria. Then with some pure fibrine, obtained from a washed clot of blood, and boiling it, proving it was the threads of fibrine broken up into pieces and granules that gave the bacteria, the same results were obtained. Next some blood was obtained and rotted under warmth, and closely watched for two months; and here again all the forms were obtained that the fresh boiled blood gave. From these experiments Dr. Grigg concludes that all the bacteria of disease are forms of fibrine; and, for the general good requests all investigators to repeat the experimental work and report to the public the results of such investigations.

W. J. WRIGHTMAN, Bethany, Mo., says: "My wife and self have been cured of weakness and general debility by Brown's Iron Bitters."

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Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Wm. P. Marshall, of Logansport, Indiana, writes: "My wife has for many years been troubled from pain in her back and general debility incident to her sex. She has taken one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, and I can truthfully say that she has been so much benefited that she pronounces it the only remedy of many medicines she has tried."

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are and it will cure you.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & CO., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

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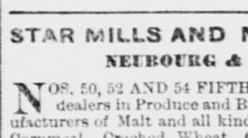

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WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN CURE themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. m10-1yWS

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BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS have the word "Capcine" cut in the center. Don't be deceived. 25c. ja19-1yWS

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

SATURDAY..............JANUARY 19, 1884

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE
SACRAMENTO, January 18, 1884—8:02 P.M.

Place of observation.	Barom. Hight....	Barom. Change in 8 hours.	Ther. Exposed..	Ther. Change in 24 hours.	Direction of wind and velocity...	Rain in 24 hours.	Weather........
Tatoosh....	30.22	—.02	44	....	E. 27	....	Clear
Olympia....	30.39	—.02	38	—2	Calm. 0	.01	Cl'dy
Portland....	30.36	+.02	40	0	E. 6	....	Clear
Fort Canby.	30.28	—.02	45	—9	E. 14	.04	Clear
Roseburg...	30.31	—.03	34	—2	N. W.	....	Fair
Mendocino..	30.23	—.02	47	—1	S. E, 11	....	Cl'dy
Red Bluff...	30.28	—.04	40	—5	N.	....	Clear
Sacramento.	30.29	—.02	47	+1	Calm. 0	....	Clear
S. Francisco.	30.29	—.03	50	0	N.W. 7	....	Fair
Los Angeles.	30.28	—.03	49	+1	N. W.	....	Clear
San Diego...	30.25	—.02	50	0	N. W.	....	Clear

Maximum temperature, 56.0; minimum, 32.0. River, 8.5 feet—a fall of 2 inches in 24 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, January 18th.—Indications for Pacific coast: California, generally fair weather; North Pacific coast, fair weather, followed by local rains.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 124⅛ for 4s of 1907, 114⅜ for 4½s, 101 for 3½s; sterling, $4 83@4 85; 100 for 3s, 100 for 5s; silver bars, 110⅜.

Silver in London, 50½d; consols, 101 11 16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 127; 4½s, 117¼.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 88@88½ cents.

No business of importance was transacted in the mining share market at San Francisco yesterday.

At Borden, Fresno county, yesterday, a lively fight took place between railroad men and tramps.

Additional particulars of the burning of the Montezuma Hotel at Las Vegas, N. M., Thursday, are given this morning.

An explosion of dynamite at Allentown, Pa., yesterday, killed three men, injured three others and destroyed three small buildings.

Edward Tappan has confessed at Hunters' Point, L. I., that he and his brother murdered Mrs. Maybee and her daughter at Brookville.

An earthquake shock was felt yesterday morning in North Carolina.

Judge E. B. Wilson has been chosen United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature.

C. P. Huntington was before the House Committee on Public Lands in Washington yesterday, on behalf of the California and Oregon Railroad Company.

The wall of a burned factory fell in New York yesterday, crushing an adjoining building.

King Alfonso has accepted the resignation of the Spanish Ministry.

Neighboring farmers plowed fifty acres of Parnell's land Thursday.

The work of obstructing the Canton river has been suspended by the Chinese.

Monsignor Cesare, a Church dignitary, was found murdered in his bed at Rome Thursday night.

In Las Vegas, N. M., yesterday, William Kelly shot and dangerously wounded Rose Myrtine, and then killed himself.

James Tanner committed suicide at St. Helena, Napa county, Thursday night.

Francisco Peres has been convicted in Placerville of murder in the first degree, for the killing of the Wirges brothers.

During the past seven days 425 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada.

There were 92 vessels on the United States naval register in November, 1883.

Terrible snow-storms are reported from Bulgaria.

The losses in opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, during the past season, amounted to $53,000.

The Patchogue and Suffolk County Bank, at Patchogue, L. I., has failed for $150,000.

Six new gunboats are to be built for the French fleet in Tonquin.

The bodies of the Jeannette victims passed through Orenburg, Russia, Thursday, en route to the United States.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, rejected the Mexican treaty.

The steamer City of Columbus, from Boston to Savannah, was wrecked Friday, and about 100 lives lost.

A boiler exploded at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, killing four men, and wounding several others.

John Hume, a prominent salmon canner, died suddenly yesterday at Astoria, Or.

Dr. Masters died yesterday at New Westminster, B. C., and Dr. Frickleton at Yale.

Fire at Dayton, Or.; loss, $18,000.

Wool is being shipped to New York, via the Northern Pacific Railroad, from Portland, Or.

An earthquake shock was experienced in New Hampshire yesterday.

A DIPLOMATIC SHAM.

The retaliatory proposition relative to the exclusion of American hog products from Germany and France has become a very much more important question than was anticipated, and is one of the leading topics of press consideration throughout the country. The policy of retaliation is now doubted by some of the papers. The balance of trade as to articles we would find reason to proscribe is not in our favor, and there are being raised objections by commercial journals to any further interference with trade relations between the countries. Both France and Germany could stand a heavy shave of exports, and in return cripple us by further exclusions. But for all this we are satisfied that the retaliatory policy would be wise. It would bring about diplomatic consultation, and lead to an adjustment of the whole matter on a proper basis, or else the establishment of new tariff regulations by the Germans, to which of course we could not object. But we are fully justified in the application of the severest measures, because Germany and France not only exclude our goods, but give them a bad name, and thus injure the whole line of trade, whether related to those countries or not. It would be a very different matter if the exclusion was marked by a high protective tariff.

Some doubts have been expressed as to the correctness of the statement that the German Government has prohibited the passage of American meats through the co v, and has extended the prohibition to canned and other meats in sealed cans. We have examined the last Consular reports on the subject, and find that Consul Mason of Basle, Switzerland, fully confirms the report that the transit of American hog products through the German Empire is forbidden. A copy of the official order is annexed to the report in confirmation of the charge. Mr. Mason says that the announcement of the proposed investigation by our State Department upon all the conditions of hog raising in this country, and the preparation of the various forms of pork for export, has invested the vexed question of meat exports with new and extraordinary interest in Europe.

The true reason for the exclusion of our goods is a selfish one. The pretended horror of trichinæ is merely a diplomatic sham to mask the real economic motive. The result is to raise the retail price to consumers of an article of food, force the people to use an inferior grade of goods, and limit the outgo of money to the United States. As Mr. Mason correctly says, it would be more manly and in the interests of honesty if the German statesmen would frankly admit that American meats being cheaper and equally as good as the European product, they feel obliged to lay an impost duty upon foreign goods in order to protect the home producer. But this they dare not do, because it would be equivalent to admitting that a tax is laid on the food of the people to promote the business of a few producers, and such a confession would raise a clamor that even the German politician would fear. Hence the deceptive theory of diseased meats and the false pretense of concernment for the health of the people.

This state of affairs may have some lessons of value to us. It is possible that some may read an essay on protection in the fact that many laboring men of Europe are made to pay from 15 to 20 centimes more per pound for meat than if American pork were admitted freely. In Switzerland a very different policy prevails, and American meats, lards, etc., are sold on their merits, and as a result are preferred goods. Mr. Mason declares that the name "American," as applied to these provisions, is their highest recommendation.

The whole subject dispassionately considered appears of very much greater importance than its mere effect upon the trade in hog products. The total failure of that commerce with Europe would not cause a panic in the United States; but the principle involved, and the possibilities to which the exclusion policy under mask may lead, make the question one for grave consideration. A precedent is about to be established, a policy declared, and it is essential we should move in the right direction, and one in which we can continue. Thus far retaliation appears to be and we believe is the proper temporary policy necessary to the establishment of international regulations for the exclusion of really dangerous articles of food.

SHALL WE AID THE SCHOOLS AT THE SOUTH?

Judge Tourgee abates nothing of his demand for Federal appropriation in aid of common school systems at the South, and he is receiving a large measure of support. We have already fully stated his case. In brief it may be summed up in these words: "Having freed four millions of people held in bondage, it is a duty the Government should not avoid to fit them by education to enjoy the fruits of liberty. The appropriation is justifiable, because the Government may do any act of this character to fit men for good citizenship, since the first and chief aim of the Government is to foster good citizenship. A prerequisite to this qualification is knowledge sufficient to enable the voter to cast his ballot intelligently and guard himself against imposition at the polls. Federal aid to educational systems, therefore, is action directly in the interest of the permanency, prosperity and unity of the republic, and is defensive against ignorance, fraud and a subversion of the elective franchise. It is, therefore, competent for the Federal Government to use the general funds to promote the one and counteract the other as a matter of self-protection and in order to preserve the integrity of the ballot and elevate the standard of citizenship among the freedmen."

We have not believed that the Government has the right to use the general funds to aid any State in fostering a common school system. If Congress has the right to give $1, there is no limit to its exercise of that right by enlargement until the entire contents of the United States treasury and all the Federal income may be voted away for purposes foreign to the scheme of the republic. For we maintain that the public school system is to be maintained, if at all, by the sovereign States, and the Federal Government has nothing to do with it further than in an advisory capacity. The giving of public lands in the States for educational purposes is a very different matter, and no parallel to the proposed donation of money from the common fund.

But perhaps the weightiest reason to be advanced against Judge Tourgee's plan is the fact that such assistance will be absolute detriment to the States aided, since by relieving them of a duty incumbent upon them it will reduce their capacity and disposition to discharge the duty hereafter. It may be laid down as a rule that to teach a State to lean upon the General Government in matters to which it should be equal, is to do it most serious harm. Our Democratic friends might well advance against the proposition, too, their favorite argument concerning the dangers of centralization and the menace of Federal encroachment upon the prerogatives of sovereign States.

But, aside from these considerations, it is not clear that there is inability on the part of the South to educate the freed men. Rev. A. D. Mayo, who is very familiar with the subject, writes recently to an Eastern paper to say that the people of the South are awake to the necessity of broadening the common school system, although he draws a sad picture of the necessity for speedy reform.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, though a Southern paper, will hardly be challenged as to its sincerity when it declares that the South is neither indolent nor indifferent on this subject, nor has she exhausted her resources. She is fully alive to the evils of illiteracy, and is aroused to the duty of removing them. "The rehabilitation of the South," says the contemporary referred to, "did not begin until 1876. All that has been done has been done since that time. We object to the assumption of pauperism; it is not consistent with the actual condition of affairs. The Southern States have suffered, and most grievously, but the worst is passed and a new era of prosperity and of power which comes with prosperity has already dawned. What has been done for education is only the beginning, is only the promise. What we need is greater self-confidence, greater self-reliance. This work of regeneration cannot be done from without; it must begin, continue and end within us, among our own people."

This latter sentence puts the whole matter in a nutshell, and is a complete answer to the bill of Mr. Willis, which is an Act to further the plan originated by Judge Tourgee. It proposes to treat the public schools as beneficiaries of the Federal Government, and raise money by taxation hereafter to support them. This we believe to be wrong in principle, dangerous as a precedent, and so far-reaching in its effect as to involve the stability of the Government itself, as we think may be easily demonstrated by reference to our past history and the scheme of the compact that makes this indissoluble union of sovereign States a nation.

MOUND FORMATIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

The small mounds rising from one to four feet, and being from ten to fifty feet in width, and between which the depressions are so remarkably regular in concavity and regularity of occurrence, have attracted much attention in California, where great plains are often characteristically marked by them. They are generally so close together and so numerous, that when viewed at an acute angle the plain appears as if regularly and artificially corrugated. The origin of these hillocks has been the theme of much speculation, ranging from the wash of long since receded seas, to Indian purposefulness.

But nothing has been advanced to account for these formations that has so much of reasonableness to support it, as the theory of Dr. George W. Barnes, of San Diego.

In 1879, the doctor concluded long and careful observations of the hillocks, and submitted his views to a local society of natural history. In the same year they were reproduced by the *American Naturalist*. Recently a demand for the paper has justified its republication. It is now quite generally accepted by scientists as the true theory of the cause of the hillocks, and dissipates all the notions of sea action, Indian building, etc.

According to Dr. Barnes, these protuberances on our great plains were caused by vegetable growth, but several agencies were concerned. Each knoll marks the spot, he holds, where formerly grew a shrub or cluster of plants, either the *Rhus laurina*, the *Simmondsia Californica*, or the *Isoumeris arborea*. The first was the most frequent. It formed a dense mass lying close to the ground, with many branches setting out from the earth level and throwing into the ground beds of massive roots. The distribution of the groups of this plant bears a striking resemblance to the disposition of the mounds on the plains. The shrubs arrested dust moved by the winds, and the fallen leaves added to the accumulation that finally nearly covered the plant, and thus the knolls grew in hight.

In exceptional cases the gopher was an adjunct of the wind in heaping up material. The plant sheltered the summit of loose earth and vegetable matter caught by it prevented the action of the rains, the intricate system of roots equally protected the outlying base of the gathering knoll from wash, while between the hillocks the natural erosion went on unobstructed. Thus, he believes, the knolls grew and the depressions increased. Finally the plants were smothered to death by accumulations, or they were swept by fires. Left unprotected the rains and winds beat down the summit considerably, and thus the base is broadened by the wash, and all the while the hollows are being deepened by erosion.

It is strongly confirmatory of the doctor's theory that he has frequently excavated the matted roots from the later mounds, although no trace of them is found in the older ones. So, too, his argument finds justification by recalling the attention to the active agency of the wind in forming hillocks, as seen in the sand dunes of Scotland. We have noticed the like cause and effect upon the sandy stretches of shore along Lake Michigan, especially near its southern extremity. It was hardly necessary to remind us that shrubbery and timber everywhere impedes the drainage of water from rainfall. The groups of shrubs acting in this way served to diffuse the water that would otherwise be concentrated into gulleys. As a minor agency the doctor credits burrowing animals with contributing to the hillocks by earth thrown out from their excavations that afterward. A final suggestion he credits to a friend, that the wind probably played a part in excavating between the shrubs of which the mounds are a sequence.

This theory for accounting for one of the marked peculiarities of much of the plain surface of California has been before the scientific world so long without being overthrown, has met with such approval from authorities of weight, and is so in accord with the reasonable, that it may now be accepted as explaining the true cause for the hillocks, concerning which there has been so much speculation.

SACRAMENTO'S PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

The question is under debate that economy may be conserved in the matter of maintaining a fire department for Sacramento by substituting for a portion of the present force—or at least for the proposed third company for the eastern end of the city—hose reels, to be located at various points, with perhaps an increase of the number of hydrants, and by trusting to the pressure from the Water Works machinery. This may perhaps be done, provided all the conditions favor it. In the first place there should be a test. But no test will be considered fair, nor should be accepted, except it is a maximum test. That is to say, it should be such a test as the machinery and the mains and their branches may possibly be called upon to endure in the case of two or three fire signals coming in from different and distant points at about the same time.

For instance, suppose a fire to break out in the lumber yards on Front street, on the west border of the city, and while the department is at work there another signal to be telegraphed from the Railroad Hospital, on the north side, and about the same time another from the State Printing Office, in the center of the city. Now if the Water Works pumps and the street pipes are able to furnish sufficient pressure for the three points at the same time and to enable hosemen to reach all points of the supposed fires, the test may be taken as adequate proof of sufficiency under all conditions.

It must be borne in mind that this is not the first time this matter has been up for discussion. In 1873 the test made with the four Holly pumps was not deemed so satisfactory as to warrant the abandonment of fire engines; on the contrary, the city subsequently purchased a third engine as a reserve to meet precisely the emergency of two fires happening at the same time. Again, in addition to this precaution, the city subsequently, at heavy expense, had constructed a very powerful pump, named after its inventor and builder, Master Mechanic A. J. Stevens, and located it in the pit beside the Holly pumps. This was intended to supply the fire pressure. But so powerful is this pump that its full capacity can be brought into service only at the risk of bursting the old mains laid before the present system was adopted, and of breaking very many of the house service pipes.

A chief consideration, therefore, to be kept in mind, is the strength of *all* pipes under a fire pressure sufficient to supply—say, nine or ten streams at the same time in different parts of the city. Now, if the proposed test fairly puts to test all these things, it will warrant the substitution of hose reels, with perhaps two or three men to each for the east end of the city and the retiring from service of all the engines except one, for at least one full company, it will be conceded, must be maintained. It will be no economy to reduce taxation by narrowing expenditures for fire companies, if householders are taxed a heavier rate for insurance because of increase of risk.

The people of Sacramento have no confidence in the old Holly pumps in use here for extraordinary or fire service; they may be brought to repose confidence in the adequacy of the Stevens pump and the Holly together for all purposes, provided the pipe service is proved to be equal to the pressure and the demand. It is true that the steamers can draw no more water than the water works pumps supply, and they can supply the three engines and probably as many more, but the stream from a steamer is much more serviceable for several reasons than from a hydrant. In the light of the facts and the tests made, we cannot but express our surprise at the statement of our evening contemporary that the works have always proved "equal to the emergency, and are capable of throwing six good streams over almost any building in the city if properly handled." However, all these questions can be settled by a test. But any test made should be with all gates open as for domestic service, and as a maximum test, precisely as a boiler inspected, when it is submitted to a far greater strain than its ordinary service requires. Under such a test the boiler is pronounced safe by the inspectors, but never when its resistance only comes up to the usual demands made upon it.

We assume that no one will advocate the displacement of the "extra" men; whatever system we have, they and the truck men cannot be ignored. The economy proposed will therefore be the abandonment of one of the present steamer companies, and the non-necessity of establishing a third company in the east end. If the proposed new system then is set up, it must be only after thorough demonstration of its feasibility; until then the fire department must not be disturbed. We cannot afford to indulge in mere experiments. Moreover, whatever is done must be done as a business measure purely. Whoever brings political influences or questions into the consideration should be so emphatically "sat down upon" that he will never be heard from again. More and more clearly the people are realizing that municipal affairs should be conducted on a business basis, and that political questions have nothing whatever to do with them.

THE PRINCIPLE OF EXCHANGE.

Relative superiority at different points is the only reason in the world why trading parties ever exchange products. Now because we can make better wagons, furniture and sewing machines than Mexico, and she can send us sisal, logwood, indigo, etc., to better advantage than we can otherwise secure it, we proposed to exchange; that is, to give our superior products for her superior products. Now, can good reason be shown why this should not have been done? If Mexico made equally as good wagons and furniture as the United States, there would exist no motive for an exchange, nor could there be any exchange at all between us as to such goods. Exchange, then, is for mutual gain; it can be for nothing else. But we were told that Mexico proposed to admit other countries to like privileges with ourselves. Admit it, what then? It is the argument of the hog, and does not rise above the level of the trough. The whole trouble in all this reciprocity business was, that the people perceived free exchange to be a good thing for them; but those who live upon their necessities also perceived that it would not be a good thing for their business, for it put in a wedge that promised to open wider and wider the exclusive policy until finally it would have been rent in twain, and the tax on the consumer for the producer's benefit be no longer tolerable. The Senate has, however, rejected the treaty; but the principles we have stated remain. We believe the rejection to be a serious blow to the trade opportunities of California.

THE *Continental* declares it is every day becoming more difficult to determine where bad English begins and good American ends. For instance, its innermost soul has been "worrited" by the question whether it should admit the word "humanitarian"—used in the sense of humane or sympathetic—to pass into a sentence of its print, for it says, "All the dictionaries are against it, but the word is often used with that meaning. True, and it is properly so used; but it is not true that all the dictionaries are against it. Webster was, but as good usage makes the lexicographic law, the later editions give the broader and now customary meaning. But if the *Continental* relishes real "worry," will it please plunge into the depths of perplexity and drag forth, if it can, a reason that is worth incorporating into English, for teaching the school children of this day to pronounce squaler with the long sound of a, as in ale, when the mass of the world give it the brief sound, as in arm, precisely as they do in the word squalid, and as the lexicographers approve in the case of that word. We understand the usual explanation given, but is it sufficient or reasonable?

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER has again given expression to views favorable to Chinese immigration. It is possible that Mr. Beecher may be more far-seeing and wiser than all the people of the Pacific coast. It is possible that he has read between the lines of history something to show that the Mongolian has been of benefit to the peoples among whom he has thrust himself. It is possible that we are all mistaken out here, and that Chinese add to the material worth of the State; contribute to civilizing influences; do not displace our own; acquire homes; consume our manufactures; pay taxes; become of us; give up their own heathen system of civilization and adopt ours—in short, it may be that we are blind to facts, misread history, misjudge the Chinese, and do ourselves a great injustice in not giving up the country for their special occupancy. It all may be—but if so, we of the Pacific slope are singularly ignorant, blind, foolish—but we estimate ourselves differently.

THE New York *World* is very indiscreet for a Democratic organ, but in its indiscretion it verifies the old adage relative to those who speak the truth. For instance, in its issue of the 7th instant it declares that the Democratic party has no vast amount of capital at its back. This is more literally true than it intended to have it understood.

THE reciprocity treaty with Mexico hangs by a thread in the Senate. It will be a sad blow to California when its trade is denied the right to enter the door Mexico invitingly holds open. If there is any influence that can yet be brought to bear by telegraph upon the Senate favorable to the treaty, it should be invoked at once.

THE dispatches prophesy that the Hawaiian treaty will be abrogated at an early day by the passage of the bill of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana. If this is accomplished it will be a lasting shame to the whole country, and will amount to a direct tax upon consumers for the benefit of a few producers who do not need protection.

"THE laws of exchange are universal and not partial; the accident of a different nationality has nothing to do with the motives or gains of the two parties to an exchange." This fundamental principle of internationality should be the rule for the guidance of Congress in the matter of the Mexican reciprocity treaty.

THE New York *Observer* says: "Next to the Bible, the greatest power in a Christian home is the newspaper." Twaddle. The greatest power in a home is a parent knowing his duty and doing it. The newspaper education of a family is superficial, and just as likely to be vicious as virtuous.

A HIGH-LICENSE bill ($500 for liquors and $250 for beer annually) has been introduced in the Legislature of New York, and has many friends. Those who believe that this issue will not be a leading one generally throughout the country, will awake to the mistake of their judgment presently.

FRANKLIN ITEMS.

Misses Ora Stephenson and Susie Gilliam have been visiting in Sacramento this week.

Mrs. Pickett and Mrs. Frank Dodge, of Elk Grove, visited Mrs. Dalrymple this week.

Charlie Gammon, who has been traveling in the East for several weeks, returned home this week.

Henry Ehrhardt, of Franklin, and George Crum, of Battle Mountain, Nevada, left last Tuesday for an extended trip through Southern California and Arizona.

Mrs. Flower, of Franklin Hotel, went to Newcastle last Tuesday to visit relatives. She will not return until next week. For the benefit of the traveling public we will state that the hotel is left in good hands.

Two law suits are to be tried Saturday before Justice Anderson. In one, Herzog, on Sacramento river, is plaintiff; in the other, James Clausen, of Franklin, is plaintiff. Of the nature of the cases, or the counsel employed, we have as yet not been informed.

Counterfeiters are at Salt Lake.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Fight with Tramps—The Burned Hotel—Tragedy in Las Vegas—Suicide in Napa County—Double Murderer Convicted in Placerville—The Hill-Sharon Divorce Case—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

The Hill-Sharon Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18th.—The taking of depositions in the Hill-Sharon divorce case was resumed to-day. Charles D. Cushman, who has been employed for many years by Sharon as cashier and accountant, was examined. Witness produced a number of letters and papers, and identified Sharon's signature thereto. One of them was an order for furniture, to be delivered to Miss Hill and charged to Sharon. The object of the examination of this witness is to qualify him as an expert to testify concerning Sharon's signature and handwriting in his letters to plaintiff.

A letter was introduced signed by Sharon, and addressed to "My Dear Wife," under date of May, 1881, alluding to her extravagance. Witness testified that he could identify the letters "haron," but the letter "S" was unusual. The body of the letter was in Sharon's handwriting. The celebrated marriage contract was next introduced, the signature attached to which witness positively identified as Sharon's signature. Another letter, which was also identified in Sharon's handwriting, was headed "My Dear Wife." The letter was inclosed in a Wells-Fargo franked envelope, postmarked Virginia City, and addressed to Miss Allie Hill, Grand Hotel, San Francisco. Witness also identified the address as Sharon's handwriting. In the next letter, signed S., he wanted Allie to come and comfort him. On cross-examination, witness said his testimony, as to the writing submitted being Sharon's, was based upon his knowledge of Sharon's handwriting, and on his admissions as to part of them, several of the letters being on business topics, upon which he said Sharon frequently spoke. The examination is still in progress at midnight.

Another Woman Assaulted by Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18th.—Lena Wallace, a courtesan who receives Chinamen, was seriously injured to-night by the explosion of a bomb that had been placed by an unknown person on the window-sill. Her face, arm and chest were badly cut and burned. This is the fourth woman of this class that has been violently assaulted by Chinese during the year.

Murder in the First Degree.

PLACERVILLE, January 18th.—The case of Francisco Peres, indicted for the murder of the Wirges brothers, on the night of the 29th of November, 1883, was begun on the morning of the 14th, and was concluded last night. The jury were out three-quarters of an hour, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Williams will sentence the prisoner next Monday, the 21st. During the closing argument of the prosecution the prisoner sat as immovable as a statue, but after the verdict was brought in he broke down, and takes it pretty hard.

Suicide with Morphine.

ST. HELENA, January 18th.—A man whose name is supposed to be James Tanner, aged about 55 years, arrived here two days ago and put up at the Swiss Union Hotel. Last night he took an overdose of morphine, evidently with suicidal intent, as a note he wrote yesterday indicated despondency, lack of funds, etc. He was a miner, and some time ago was in the Black Hills. He has a friend named Andrew T. Burleigh at Deadwood, and relatives or friends in San Francisco named McGee. He is still alive, but cannot possibly survive.

Trouble with Tramps.

FRESNO, January 18th.—Five tramps attempted to board the south-bound freight train at Borden, in this county, to-day. On being put off by the brakeman, they made an assault on him with clubs and stones. The conductor came to the aid of the brakeman, but was knocked down with a club. Another brakeman came to the rescue, and being armed, drew his pistol and commenced firing at them. They had also drawn pistols, and returned the fire. Four of them were captured and brought to Fresno.

Crop Prospects.

FRESNO, January 18th.—Summer-fallowed grain is looking well, despite the drought. It has been too dry to plant so far this winter. Rain must come quite copiously henceforth to insure cereal crops.

Death of an Old Lady.

MARTINEZ, January 18th.—Mrs. Elam Brown, of Lafayette, one of the earliest and oldest residents of this county, her age being 89, died yesterday.

ARIZONA.

Wrestling Match Arranged.

TUCSON, January 18th.—For some days past there has been great discussion as to the relative wrestling abilities of two well known Tombstone athletes—Edward Wilson and Dick Rale. To-night they met and put up a forfeit for a Græco-Roman match, to take place February 5th in this city. By the terms of the match, Wilson is to throw Rale twice within the space of an hour. The match is for $250 a side, and all the receipts. Wilson was formerly a member of the Olympic Club in San Francisco, and Rale is said to have been a pupil of Professor Bauer. Both are large men, tipping the beam at about 200 pounds each.

NEW MEXICO.

The Burning of the Montezuma Hotel.

LAS VEGAS, January 18th.—Following are additional particulars of the burning of the Montezuma Hotel yesterday: The flames spread with lightning rapidity. Nearly all were forced to flee for their lives. Colonel Benton, of Wisconsin, sustained a sprained ankle by a fall from the veranda. The guests lost effects valued at from $100 to $5,000. Miss Philbin, the housekeeper, lost $600 cash. Mrs. H. H. Carpenter, of Lawrence, Kas., lost diamonds valued at $3,000, and a wardrobe worth another $1,000. Further details of losses are unobtainable at present. Among the people stopping at the Montezuma, and now safely lodged, who lost heavily, are: B. Stetson and wife, Philadelphia; John R. Barbuck, of New York; James W. Drury, of Georgia; Charles R. Bostwick, of Georgia; Lafayette Joseph, of Louisville, Ky; C. C. Gore, wife and daughter, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Stimson and Miss Stimson, of Muskegan; H. Foster, of New York. The above are at the Plaza Hotel. D. Burr, J. M. Leet and family, Robert S. Kendall, Mrs. Lindauer, family and nurse, Mrs. Kaiser, of Chicago; E. R. Hoover, of St. Louis; Richard O. Miller, of Cincinnati; Mrs. A. M. Kendall, Miss Snell, of San Francisco, and Joe Vincent, of St. Louis, are at the Depot Hotel. The building was of wood, and was erected two years ago. It is said it will be rebuilt of stone. No lives were lost and none were seriously injured.

Suicide of a Would-be Murderer.

LAS VEGAS, January 18th.—This morning William Kelley, a well known sporting character, formerly of Covington, Ky., during a quarrel, shot his mistress, Rose Myrtine, and then himself. The woman may recover. Kelley died instantly.

NEVADA.

The Sluggers in Carson.

CARSON, January 18th.—The Sullivan combination appeared here to-night, giving a fine exhibition. Sullivan is all that he is claimed to be, and the performance was attended by delegations from Virginia City, Hawthorne, Reno and Candelaria.

OREGON.

Death of a Prominent Astorian.

ASTORIA, January 18th.—John Hume, who, with his brother William, inaugurated the business of salmon canning on the Columbia river, died suddenly this morning from a ruptured blood vessel, causing internal hemorrhage.

The Slayer of His Brother-in-Law—A Chinaman Killed.

PORTLAND, January 18th.—J. W. Murray, who cowardly assassinated his brother-in-law, Alfred Yenke, in a fit of jealous fury, in this city, still maintains his heartless unconcern. He declines to make any statement, but claims he did not commit the crime.

Yesterday a Chinaman employed in working on the Oregon Pacific Railroad was burned to death in Tunnel No. 1. There was a slight explosion of powder, which set fire to the light timber in the tunnel, and before assistance could reach him the Celestial perished from heat and suffocation.

Wool via the Northern Pacific—Railroad Work—Arrested for Larceny.

PORTLAND, January 18th.—To-day 40,000 pounds of pulled wool was shipped to New York via the Northern Pacific.

Work is being pushed vigorously on the Oregon Pacific Railroad from Corvallis to Yaquikana Bay. About 700 men are engaged in the work.

Joseph Bachman, the ex-banker and broker, whose failure here about two months ago created quite a sensation, was arrested to-night, charged with larceny by embezzlement. Bachman is under indictment by the Grand Jury. Abe Bachman, the absconding brother, is still missing, and his whereabouts remains unknown.

A Murderer in Jail.

CORVALLIS, January 18th.—Burbank, charged with the murder of his father-in-law, T. J. Dennis, in Alsea valley, Oregon, is now in jail here. He refuses to talk on the subject at all, and disclaims all knowledge of the crime. The evidences of his guilt are conclusive. The murder was most brutal and unprovoked.

Flouring Mill and Warehouse Burned.

DAYTON, January 18th.—A large flouring mill, warehouse, a large lot of wood and a quantity of wheat were totally destroyed by fire here to-day. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The total loss reaches $18,000; insurance, $8,500.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Advices from Victoria.

VICTORIA, January 18th.—Dr. Masters died yesterday at New Westminster. Dr. Frickleton, late of Yale, formerly of Southampton, Ont., also died there yesterday.

At Lytton, Wm. Devenant, son of Captain Devenant, of the Dominion steamer Sir James Douglas, was badly injured in the left arm, by the sudden explosion of a gun.

Carey was elected Mayor. Councilors—Gowen, John Robertson and J. R. Robertson, for the Johnson-street Ward; Weigleswortb, Vigulens and Porter, for the Yale-street Ward; Boyd, McCullough and McKillican, for the James Bay Ward.

OLD EL DORADO.

A correspondent at Grizzly Flat, El Dorado county, under date of January 14th, writes as follows:

Your postal card informing me of my subscription to the WEEKLY UNION expiring on the 21st of January has been received, and in answer I will say I must renew my subscription, for I have been a constant reader and subscriber since 1851. I have always looked on your paper as one of the best in the State, and now as the miners have become a lot of outlaws, and the good people of the valleys do not want any more mining done or gold taken out, and as you, as a journalist, have treated the debris question in a fair and honest manner, I hope you will now try to convince your readers that quartz mining and deep gravel are not "played out;" that stock gambling and mining are entirely separate, and that, like all other money-making business, it "takes money to make money," and, as in all other business, it takes skilled labor. But of late it has seemed as if the first thing to be done after forming a company was to find some one who could write a good report of a mine, and a "mining expert," more properly speaking, a "mine killer." This camp is a fair sample. Take, for instance, the Mount Pleasant mine. If you will look over the files of the UNION, you will find that this mine and $30,000 worth of machinery, were offered for only $10,000 eight years ago. During that time two or three mining experts examined it and condemned it—those wise-looking fellows that can tell you by looking at the surface of the earth what is beneath it for 10,000 feet in depth; and now, after old miners have opened the mine and found it one of the best, they all say "I told you so." One very wise man left here and said, "El Dorado county never had a mine and never would have," but time has proven this one great mining man to be mistaken. Now and for four years past the old camp of Grizzly has heard the cheerful sound of a 20-stamp mill running day and night, besides they are working many other quartz and gravel mines. I mean drift gravel, for some people seem to think all gravel mines are the same. With your permission I will send you a few letters from this camp, trying to show you the "downfall" of this and some of the adjoining camps, and the recent "boom;" and allow me to say that this part of "old El Dorado" has the foundation for one of the best mining camps in the State. All that is needed is money and brains, and what we used in early days—muscle; and now, as the farmers have won the victory, will they look at it in this light: If a portion of the young men that are now passing through our State, bound for Oregon and the northern Territories, could be induced to stop in El Dorado county and make homes in the foothills, one of the healthiest places in the world, and a portion take hold and open hundreds of quartz lodes that are now idle, we are sure of one thing—a gold-bearing quartz lode that has not been worked has just as much gold in it as it had in '49. If this course is taken by the victors, in five years from to-day the business men of Sacramento will see, as some have seen all the time, that the miners buy more merchandise and machinery than any other class of men. I hope you will continue as you have in the past, "Help those who try to help themselves."

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Complaints Against the San Francisco and North Pacific—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18th.—A meeting of the Railroad Commissioners was held to-day; Commissioner Carpenter absent. A summons had been issued to the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company to appear and show cause why its rates for freight and fares should not be reduced, and the following residents of Sonoma county came down to give their side of the question: From Santa Rosa—B. Goldfelsi, S. T. Coulter, Master of the State Grange; T. J. Geary, District Attorney. From Healdsburg—Jonas Bloom, Cashier of Healdsburg Bank; John A. Paxton, W. A. Gladden. From Windsor—A. B. Nally. From Cloverdale—J. G. Heald, John Field. From Geyserville—Supervisor L. G. Ellis. From Guerneville—Captain G. Watson.

T. W. Johnson, Auditor of the said railroad, appeared and stated that no reduction should be made, as the road cannot yet stand it. The road as yet had no ending, as one might say, and hardly a beginning. Just now an extension to Point Tiburon is being built, and this, with wharves, ferryboats, etc., will cost $1,000,000. When this is completed the road will have what it never has had, an outlet to San Francisco. The company has received no complaints, and it has thought that its policy was satisfactory. The road is sandwiched between other roads, and was, therefore, a serious competition. Rates are low, and as yet no dividends have been earned. The road has to handle its freight twice, resulting in a loss of 60 or 70 cents per ton. The maximum freight rate allowed is 115 cents, but this maximum has never been touched. The average rate of fare is 3.6 cents per mile. In 1883 the total number of passengers carried was 151,840, of whom 112,000 were to or from this city.

Mr. Foote said that he had been informed that rates were so high that farmers can haul their grain cheaper than it can be carried by rail.

Mr. Geary stated that no grain was taken from a certain ranch unless special rates were granted.

Mr. Johnson replied that he thought rates should be reduced as business increased. The road has reduced rates since the company was organized.

Mr. Foote said the average rate on the Central Pacific was less than two cents per mile, while the rates on Eastern roads are less than one cent.

Mr. Heald claimed that for four miles 60 cents are charged, while for a route of forty-nine miles the charge is $1 15.

Mr. Johnson stated that the gross income was $305,771. The expenses were $310,994, leaving $194,777 net profits for one year on a capital of $3,784,000.

Mr. Geary thought that the cost of the road was $1,900,000.

Mr. Johnson gave the items of the cost of construction, which showing brought the cost up to $4,000,000.

Mr. Heald asked how it was that over two routes the rate over the longer was greater than over the shorter.

Mr. Geary pointed out the fact that the rate for one distance of fifteen miles was three times as great as for a route twice as long.

Mr. Bloom said that the local rates are so high that many people find it cheaper to keep a horse and carriage to go to certain places than to pay railroad rates.

The Board then made arrangements for holding meetings in Santa Rosa valley, when those having complaints to make or information to give can appear. The times and places fixed are as follows: Santa Rosa, February 5th; Healdsburg, February 6th; Cloverdale, 7th; Guerneville, 9th.

THE CHURCH PUNKAH.—A peculiarity of the churches in India is the punkah, which is a framework of wood covered with cloth and with a deep white frill. Rows of these hang from end to end of the church, suspended from the ceiling, and are swung by ropes, which pass through holes in the wall, and are pulled by natives (in private houses there are relays of punkah coolies, who relieve guard night and day). Why some simple machine has never been devised to do this tedious work is matter for wonder, but some one suggests that no machine would do it for 6d. a day, which is the wages of these men—certainly none would be so noiseless. And the gentle Hindu has no objection to work that merely involves sitting still and pulling a rope. The effect of these rows of great white-frilled fans chasing one another irregularly, up and down the church, is positively bewildering. Sometimes they seem to overtake those in front of them, then they are just left behind. After a while, as you watch them, the effect becomes soporific. To the parson it must be exceedingly irksome to preach to an invisible congregation, now revealed for a second, now again hidden in white moving clouds of cotton.—[Belgravia.

THE INVENTION OF THE BAROMETER.

M. Flammarion, a French scientist, informs us that in 1640 the Grand Duke of Tuscany, having ordered the construction of fountains upon the terrace of the palace, it was found impossible to make the water rise more than thirty-two feet. The Duke wrote to Galileo in reference to this strange refusal of the water to obey the pumps. Torricelli, the pupil and friend of Galileo, gave the true explanation of the fact, and proved, as we shall see, that the column of water of thirty-two feet was in equilibrium with the weight of the atmosphere. It was, then, the refusal of the water to rise more than thirty-two feet, in obedience to the pumps, which revealed to Torricelli the fact that the atmosphere has weight, and that the whole weight was balanced by a column of water thirty-two feet in hight. Before Galileo's day the ascension of water in the suction-pump was ascribed to the fact of nature abhorring a vacuum, but it is, in reality, merely an effect of atmospheric pressure. Take a tube, at the lower extremity of which is a piston, and place this lower end in water. If the piston is drawn up, a vacuum is created below, and the atmospheric pressure, acting upon the surface of the liquid external to the pump, makes it rise in the tube and follow the movement of the piston. Herein lies the principal of the suction-pump. For water to reach the body of the pump, the suction-valve must be less than 32 or 33 feet above the level of the water in the well, otherwise the water would cease to rise at a certain point in the tube, and the motion of the piston would be unable to raise it any further. In addition, to insure raising at each ascent of the piston a volume of water equal to the volume of the body of the pump, the spout must be placed at a less hight than 32 feet above the reservoir. In reference to this elevation of the water only to a certain hight, Torricelli, throwing aside, like his master, all idea of a hidden cause, showed that the pressure of the air compels the water to mount up into the pipe from which the air is withdrawn, until the weight of water raised into the pipe is equivalent to that of the air which presses upon an equal section of reservoir from which the water is being raised. By the aid of this principle he was led to invent the barometer. To exercise equal pressure the liquid columns must be of hights inversely proportioned to their density. Thus, a liquid twice as heavy as water would, with a column of 16 feet be in equilibrium with the atmosphere; and quicksilver, which is nearly thirteen and a half times as heavy as water, would be in equilibrium if the hight of the column was diminished in this proportion—that is, to about 29 inches. This conclusion is easily verified. Take a glass tube three feet in length and open only at one end, fill it with quicksilver, and then placing the finger on the open end put that end of the tube into a basin filled with the same liquid; remove the finger and the quicksilver in the tube will descend several inches and then stop. The equilibrium is established, and the liquid column, which remains suspended in the tube, is a true balance, for the weight of the column of mercury is exactly in equilibrium with the atmospheric pressure. Torricelli gave to this tube of quicksilver, thus placed vertically in a basin of quicksilver, the name of barometer. Its invention by Torricelli dates from 1643. The surface of the earth is pressed upon as if it was covered with a body of water 32 or 33 feet deep, and we who live upon the bed of this ocean of air undergo the same pressure. The pressure of the atmosphere on a square inch is equivalent to the weight of a column of quicksilver, with a volume of 29.92 cubic inches, or about fifteen pounds. It is easy and interesting to draw from this the conclusion that, as the superficies of an average human body is sixteen square feet, we may each of us be said to be subject to a pressure of about fifteen tons. That we are not crushed by this enormous pressure is because it does not all press vertically down upon us. As the air surrounds us on all sides, the pressure is transmitted over our body in all directions, and, in consequence, becomes neutralized.

A LONDON SWELL.

The manners and customs of our very young men are, in esthetic language, "distinctly precious." I called on one of these youths yesterday morning—that is to say, at "post meridian 4:30"—thinking to find him up and dressed ready to go for an afternoon "lurch," as it is called, and make a call or two. I found him out of bed, it is true, but by no means ready to go out into the damp, foggy streets. He was arrayed in a black velvet dressing suit lined with amber satin, and was trying to eat breakfast composed of hot pickle sandwiches and eggs served on anchovy toast. His toilet implements, all of gold, were laid out in the dressing-room. He never travels without a dressing-bag containing similar precious objects as well as cigar and cigarette cases, all in what I believe is called eighteen-karat gold. On the table lay several sets of studs, for my friend had evidently been unable to decide upon the set he should wear in the evening. The great-central-North-Foreland-lighthouse-diamond-stud having gone out of fashion, he was hesitating between flies made of sapphires and diamonds, beetles of emeralds and diamonds, and spiders with bodies of cat's-eyes, diamond legs and ruby heads. The owner of these agreeable jewels looked terribly fatigued. He confessed to being quite worn out by the exertion of trying on clothes which his tailor had just taken away. The operation had been a severe one and had lasted for a long while. Not unnaturally I asked what he had ordered for the winter.

"Oh," said he, "I have been very economical this winter. I have only ordered an overcoat lined with fur, six dozen of white waistcoats and four suits of evening clothes."

I inquired where was the bread to this intolerable quantity of sack, the morning clothes to correspond to this inordinate mass of festive raiment. The reply was characteristic:

"I have ordered none at all. It is simply waste of money to order winter morning clothing when you winter in London. It is always dark before I go out, and it saves time to dress for dinner at once. You wonder at my white waistcoats! I never wear one twice. They are useless after they have been washed. They never fit after they have been in the clutches of the laundress."

Toward 9 o'clock we dined together at the Orleans, where the "boy" is excellent and the cookery very good, or Mr. "Sam" Ward would not be seen there so frequently. Then we went to the Gaiety Theater. My young friend never orders a single stall for any theater, but always two, in case he should meet a friend. From the theater we went, after looking in at two clubs, to a theatrical supper party, which lasted till 4, and then to the Baccarat Club, where the banker was having, for once, a bad time. I got a cab in St. James street at 5 o'clock, and so home to bed, leaving my young friend and two-score more of the same way of thinking, hard at it. They told me the game rarely breaks up till 7, and Sunday morning sometimes holds out till church time—which explains the uselessness of morning dresses.—[London Correspondence New York Tribune.

ORIGIN OF THE POTATO.—The potato, originally a South American plant, was introduced to Virginia by Sir John Harvey in 1629, though it was unknown in some counties of England a hundred and fifty years later. In Pennsylvania, potatoes are mentioned very soon after the advent of the Quakers; they were not among New York products in 1695, but in 1775 we are told of 11,000 bushels grown on one sixteen-acre patch in this province. Potatoes were served, perhaps as an exotic rarity, at a Harvard installation dinner in 1707; but the plant was only brought into culture in New England at the arrival of the Presbyterian immigrants from Ireland in 1718. Five bushels were accounted a large crop of potatoes for a Connecticut farmer; for it was held that, if a man ate them every day, he could not live beyond seven years.—[The Century.

A VERDICT.—A man had met a girl in a lonely place and forcibly kissed her. She was terribly indignant, and had him arrested. She gave an account on the witness stand of how he gazed at her intently, and then, suddenly throwing his arms around her, imprinted a kiss upon her lips. The prisoner made no defense, and the jury was expected to promptly convict him of assault. They returned to the Courtroom. "The ju-ju-jury w-w-would like to ask the young lady two questions," the foreman said. The Judge consented, and she went on the stand. "D-d-did you wear the j-j-jersey that you've got on now?" "Yes, sir," was the demure reply. "And w-w-was your ha-ha-hair b-b-banged like that?" "Yes, sir." "Then, your Honor, we acquit the p-p-prisoner on the ground of emo-mo-motional insanity."

Haywards has established soda works to compete with Oakland factories.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

There have been terrible snow-storms in Bulgaria, and the Varna Railroad is blocked with snow.

Senator Slater of Oregon has been appointed on the Committee on Commerce in place of Farley, excused.

Speaker Carlisle will be the guest of the Free Trade Club of New York at the annual dinner early in February.

The funeral of Herr Lasker will be conducted on a grand scale in Berlin. Numerous societies from all parts of Prussia have decided to send deputies to the funeral.

It is stated that the bill of Senator Gibson of Louisiana for the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty will be passed immediately after final action on the Mexican treaty.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader of the House of Commons, has issued the usual circular summoning his supporters to meet February 5th for important business.

Representative Henley says the Committee on Public Lands will move a suspension of the rules on Monday next and pass the bill forfeiting the land grant claimed by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

After an acrimonious and violent debate in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet Thursday, further consideration of the bill taxing incomes derived from personal property was referred to a select committee of twenty-five members.

The past season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, the losses in opera amounted to $53,000, and the question has been mooted as to whether the deficit is to be borne by Abbey or by the stockholders of the house.

Resolutions were offered in the Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels meeting, at Washington, to amend the rules so that steam whistles, safety valves and all boilers, and sets of boilers, have attached to them at least one steam gauge, which shall correctly indicate a pressure equal to the hydrostatic pressure applied by local inspectors.

The Bankrupt Law Convention in Washington has decided to submit to Congress the Lowell bill as amended. A resolution was also adopted directing each of the commercial bodies represented in the Convention to urge the bill adopted by the Convention upon the attention of the Senators and Representatives of their respective districts, and adjourned.

Secretary Chandler has reported to the Senate that there were ninety-two vessels on the naval register in November, 1883. Of these, twenty were built prior to the rebellion, thirty-one during the war, and forty-one since the close of hostilities. The original cost of the ninety-two vessels was $40,796,612; repairs, $41,200,822; total cost, $81,997,435. The repairs exceeded the original cost $404,206.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

A man 60 years of age, known as "Fred," died suddenly at the corner of Leavenworth and Washington streets Thursday night, supposedly from heart disease. He came here in 1849 and has of late been leading a vagabond life.

Thursday afternoon three of the military prisoners working near Black Point escaped from the guard. Frank Howard, one of the runaway trio, was found drunk on Kearny street Thursday night, and was taken to the lock-up by officer Moffit.

The specie exported from San Francisco in 1883 averaged over $1,000,000 per month. The smallest remittance for any month during the year was last July, when the total was only $247,352. The largest remittance was made in December, when the total was $1,678,676.

Assessor Holtz has collected poll tax from 37,421 persons at the rate of $2, and from 2,457 at the rate of $3, making a total of $82,214, of which the law allows him to retain as commission, $12,330. Of the number who paid poll tax 13,891 were Chinese. There are 24,954 delinquents.

The Supreme Court Thursday afternoon made the following order in the Majors case: "It is ordered that the warrant heretofore issued by said Superior Court of Alameda county, for the execution of the death penalty on the 18th day of January, 1884, be by consent of the counsel of the respective parties stayed, pending the appeal of the case of The People vs. Lloyd L. Majors, and until further orders of this Court."

Thursday evening about fifty citizens met at the Palace Hotel to discuss the World's Fair project. After an animated discussion regarding ways and means, with no decided result, the committee adjourned, having elected the following officers: President, Governor Stoneman; Vice-Presidents, W. T. Coleman and George C. Perkins; Secretary, Marcus D. Boruck; Treasurer, L. Sloss; Finance Committee—I. M. Scott, Charles Kohler, Moses Heller and W. W. Montague.

Freighting to the squatter settlement on the ocean beach must hereafter be done over the Cliff House road. The frequent appearance in the Park of heavily laden freight wagons bound for the beach, prompted the Park Commissioners to enforce an ordinance which expressly provides that "no dray, truck, wagon, cart or other vehicle carrying, or if not carrying, employed regularly in carrying goods," etc., shall make of the Park road a thoroughfare for their convenience. Two arrests have been already made and one fine imposed under the ordinance.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

St. Paul's Church,

Eighth street, between I and J—Rev. Carroll M. Davis, rector. Morning service at 11, with Confirmation administered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wingfield. Sunday-school, 12:45 P. M. Evening service, with lecture on Episcopacy, at 7 o'clock. Thursday, evening prayer with lecture, at 7 P. M.

Sixth-Street Methodist Episcopal Church,

Between K and L—Rev. T. S. Dunn, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject: "We have an Advocate." Evening: "Lot Pitching Tents toward Sodom." Sunday-school at 12:15 P. M. [Sabbath-school County Convention begins Tuesday evening.

Calvary Baptist Church,

I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching service at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. The series on "The Pilgrimage of Christiana and her Family toward Heaven" will be continued both morning and evening. Morning: "The House of the Interpreter. Its Significant Room." Evening: "The Man with the Muck-rake." Baptism in the evening. Come, bring your friends and your gospel hymn book. Services every night during the week.

Westminster Presbyterian Church,

Sixth street, corner of L—Rev. H. H. Rice, pastor. Mr. Edward Kimball, Evangelist, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M. In the evening the pastor will begin a series of sermons on the Lord's Prayer, to which the public are specially invited. Subject of first sermon: "The Invocation, Our Father which art in Heaven."

Preaching at the First Baptist Church,

By the pastor, A. J. Frost, at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "The Will for the Deed." Colonel Babcock will give a rousing temperance lecture in the evening. Subject: "The Moral and Religious Aspects of the Temperance Question." Come early, come all.

Kingsley M. E. Church,

Eleventh street, between H and I—Rev. C. McKelvey, pastor. Service at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 12:40 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. A cordial welcome to all.

Y. M. C. A.

Rooms, 1009 Fourth street. Gospel service Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Young men's prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Singing class at 8. Free lecture Monday evening by Rev. H. H. Rice. Subject: "Books and Reading."

Congregational Church,

Sixth street, between I and J—Rev. Dr. Moore, of Oakland, will preach to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7 P. M. All are invited. Sunday-school at close of morning service.

M. E. Church South,

Seventh street, between J and K—Rev. H. C. Christian, pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject for morning and evening: "Temptation." We will be glad to see you.

United Brethren in Christ,

Corner of Fourteenth and K streets—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. by the pastor. Morning subject: "The Sufficiency of the Law and the Testimony as a Rule of Faith and Practice." Evening subject: "The Triumph of the Gospel as Portrayed by the Revelator in the new Heaven and the new Earth." Sabbath-school at 9:45 A. M.

PASSENGER LISTS.

NEWHALL, January 18th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco to-morrow: George D. Hildebrand, Oakland; Mrs. Fannie Healy, Tucson; C. K. Moore, H. L. Tatum and wife, George Henderson, C. W. Tozer, M. Raschen, C. Herman, William E. Stevens and wife, San Francisco; Dr. H. Sarme, Los Angeles; Charles E. Miller, Montana; J. F. McSwain and wife, Merced; L. Kimball, Oakland; P. Banning and wife, Wilmington; Mr. Hanley and wife, Ireland; R. H. Hefford, Iowa; C. L. Everest, New York; L. Hollander, Bodie; J. E. Knigstlen, Mrs. J. Hogan, Tombstone; A. Koch and wife, Omaha; R. F. Foot, Texas; Mrs. A. A. Porter, Mrs. L. Porter, Tucson.

DAGGETT, January 18th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in San Francisco January 19th: R. Collins, S. Spier and wife, Mrs. Pope, Miss A. J. Pope, Miss M. Pope, G. A. Pope, E. A. Hale, San Francisco; B. F. Morris and family, Chicago.

CARLIN, January 18th.—Passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento January 19th: E. A. Melcher, San Francisco; Henry Baehr, Germany; E. W. Nash, wife and daughter, W. F. Campbell, Omaha; C. H. Fowler and wife, J. M. Johnson, Denver; Miss M. E. Hyde, Kansas City, Mo.; S. Longabaugh, T. O'Brien and wife, J. Kelly and family; also 22 emigrants, including 18 males, to arrive January 20th.

BRIGHT'S Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes and other diseases of the kidneys and liver, which you are being so frightened about, Hop Bitters is the only thing that will surely and permanently prevent and cure. All other pretended cures only relieve for a time and then make you many times worse.

A young lady sportsman in Haywards can hit a duck on the wing as accurately as any of the young men.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Owing to the demand upon our columns, and in order to accommodate all our patrons, no firm will hereafter be allowed to occupy more than one column of advertising space.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Matinee and evening—"Whims."
Sacramento Tivoli—"Pirates of Penzance."
Colonel Geo. Babcock's temperance lectures.
W. C. T. U.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Tickets for Mrs. Carter's concert.
Bishop A. Beals lectures to-morrow.
Red Cloud Tribe, Imp. O. R. M.
Free lecture—Rev. H. H. Rice.
Sunday Band of Hope to-morrow.
Public meeting of Irish citizens.
High license—Colonel George Babcock.

Auction Sale.

Bell & Co., at 10:30 A. M. to-day.

Business Advertisements.

Sweetser & Alsip—Orchards and ranches.
Mechanics' Store—Plaques for decorating.
Sheriff's sale.
Smoke Tansill's Punch five-cent cigar.
Young American lady desires position.
Notice—If you thought he couldn't.
Notice—Carl Strobel, your broker.
Eastern canned oysters—Fulton Market.
Wanted—Beautiful young ladies.
Wanted—Ten thousand people at the Tivoli.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—The Raymond Holmes Comedy Company at the Metropolitan last evening fulfilled its promises, and gave the audience a very amusing performance, sending all away in good humor. This was done, too, under very adverse circumstances. The audience felt anything but satisfied during the first act because of the absence of an orchestra, that very desirable adjunct being represented by two persons—a pianist and a performer on the cornet. At the close of the act Mr. Holmes appeared before the curtain, and, with evident feeling, expressed his deep regret at being compelled to carry on the performance with such meager musical support, asserting that under their contract it was the business of the local manager to supply a satisfactory orchestra, and he could not understand why he had failed to do so, as he had had abundance of time. Under the circumstances, it would be impossible for the company to do itself justice, but he promised that there should be an orchestra at the performances to-day if he had to procure one from San Francisco. The audience appeared to sympathize with him, and showed it by applause. For all who delight in a hearty laugh—in a "little nonsense now and then"—the entertainment given was very satisfactory. Mr. Holmes is an eccentric comedian of unusual ability, and represented Professor Pygmalion Jingle in an easy and very effective manner. Miss Ethel Lynton divided the honors with him, her Bettie being a very attractive personation. Miss Rita Stanford, as Florence, was unfortunate in being afflicted with a severe cold, and little could be judged of her abilities as a vocalist, but she is accredited with being the possessor of a very fine voice. A pleasing feature of the performance was a cornet solo by Miss Ada Marston. The other members of the company did their work pleasingly. The company will give but two more performances—this afternoon and evening. [A reporter sought the manager of the theater to ascertain what the the trouble was concerning the orchestra, but found that he was at home, sick.]

COLONEL BABCOCK'S LECTURE. — Colonel Babcock's lecture on prohibition was not largely attended last evening, but those who heard him were fully satisfied of the magnitude of the evil against which the Prohibitionists are trying to arouse the nation. He declared it to be the only issue now prominently before the people; that from this time henceforth there are and will be but two parties, the Whisky party and the Prohibition. He showed by the sworn statements of United States officials that the amount of alcohol consumed in this country represented a cash value of $800,000,000; that in this State the traffic cost the people $59,000,000; that whatever the income to the Government, the consumer paid it all; that the ability of the people to pay taxes was being destroyed; that the Central Pacific Railroad paid to labor in this State nearly $8,000,000 annually, while the liquor traffic robbed them of $59,000,000, and that it had made California the paradise of tramps. Colonel Babcock will lecture this evening at 8 o'clock in Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, on "Prohibition." Also tomorrow evening at Dr. Frost's church, Ninth and M streets, at 7:30, on "The Moral and Religious Aspects of the Temperance Question."

POLICE COURT.—In the Police Court yesterday there was a crowd of spectators, principally Chinese, attracted mainly by the trial of the thirteen Celestials arrested for violating the opium ordinances. The cases occupied but little time, however, as eleven of those charged with visiting an opium den pleaded guilty, as did also Ah Soon, proprietor of the den. A fine of $5 or five days each was inflicted. Ah Yep, one of the thirteen arrested, was discharged, as it was shown that his arrest was an error. Henry M. Reeves and Frank Smith, accused of petit larceny, in stealing property from a Chinaman's premises, were tried and discharged. The cases of E. M. Skaggs, for disturbing the peace, and H. G. Kendall, for battery, were continued until this morning. Ah Sin, arrested for vagrancy, was adjudged guilty and sentenced to forty days in the County Jail.

NATIVE SONS' PARTY.—The annual party of the Native Sons of the Golden West at the Assembly Chamber last evening was largely attended. The room was finely decorated, and the party was one of the successes of the season. It was conducted under the following efficient management: Committee of Arrangements—E. Heinrich, C. E. Parker, E. H. Krauss, Jr., C. H. Rippon, Wm. Faucett, T. G. Eilers, G. D. Irvine. Reception Committee—M. Coffey, J. T. Stafford, E. F. Cohn, F. P. Lowell, C. McCleery, H. C. Chipman, F. D. Ryan, T. H. Wallis, H. W. Klays, H. Stevens, L. Schindler, L. G. Dickman. Floor Director—President C. E. Addington. Floor Committee—J. H. Woods, J. W. Reynolds, J. A. Meyer, G. W. Hilbert, T. Meagher, R. Kidder, W. V. Showle, W. A. Gett.

THE WEATHER.—The temperature, wind and weather at 12 M. yesterday, as received by Sergeant Barwick, were: For Olympia, 43°, northeast and cloudy; Tatoosh, 42°, east and clear; Portland, 44°, north and clear; Fort Canby, 45°, east and clear; Roseburg, 33°, east and cloudy; Mendocino, 51°, south and cloudy; Red Bluff, 48°, north and fair; Sacramento, 48°, southeast and fair; San Francisco, 47°, northeast and cloudy; Los Angeles, 59°, southeast and clear; San Diego, 58°, northwest and clear; Salt Lake, 28°, southeast and clear; Cheyenne, 20°, north and light snow; Denver, 30°, north and threatening; North Platte, 25°, northeast and light snow; Omaha, 23°, north and cloudy; Yankton, 13°, north and light snow; Deadwood, D. T., 18°, northeast and light snow.

DECEASED.—Many residents of Yolo and Sacramento counties will regret to hear of the death of Colonel J. F. Hall, which took place at his son's residence in Madison, Yolo county, on Thursday. He was born in Springfield, Otsego county, New York, about 75 years ago. In 1843 he served a term in the Legislature of that State. He came to California at an early day, and was a pioneer resident of Sacramento. Subsequently he purchased the Elkhorn ranch property, Yolo county, about ten miles up the river, and lived there many years. He served one term in the State Legislature as Senator from Yolo county, and was always highly regarded by a large circle of friends. The remains will arrive from Madison this afternoon, and be interred in the City Cemetery.

BROUGHT BACK.—Some time last December George O'Niel hired from a gunsmith of Stockton, named Dietz, two guns, stating that he wished to use them hunting for the market. It is alleged, however, that he brought them to Sacramento and sold them. He was arrested here, taken to Stockton, and appeared before Judge Treadway on a charge of embezzlement. It was claimed by the defense that the Justice had no jurisdiction of the case, and it was dismissed. Dietz swore out another warrant, upon which O'Niel is to be tried in Sacramento, and he was brought over by Deputy Sheriff Atwood yesterday.

AUCTION SALE.—Bell & Co. will sell at auction, at their salesroom, Eighth and K streets, at 10:30 A. M. to-day, parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, stoves, ranges, etc. Horses and buggies brought for sale will be sold.

LADIES' kid gloves, dark shades, Foster's make, 14 hooks, 25 cents per pair, next Monday, at Red House. *

SQUARE PIANO, $90, at Girard's Piano Store, 723 K street. *

SUMNER POST.

At the meeting of Sumner Post, Grand Army of the Republic, last evening, the following persons were mustered in: Frank Miller, N. N. Denton, C. H. Hubbard, C. Freeman Smith, S. Farnsworth, Cyrus H. Stephenson, A. E. Parsons, Frank A. Smith, H. H. Linnell, William B. Davis, Ira C. Shaw, James B. Hayford, J. H. Collom, A. S. Hopkins, James F. Carter, J. S. Painter, B. F. Campbell, Thomas Jefford, Morris Van Gelder, Benson Gowen, Thomas G. Robinson, Isaiah Hurlburt, C. Gladding.

After the exercises at the hall the Post and their guests, to the number of over 100, repaired to the spacious dining parlors of the Capital Hotel, where they partook of a sumptuous banquet. Post Commander Skinner presided. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to give the eloquent responses made. The boys who wore the blue are as patriotic to-day as they were when they faced the flying bullets on the Potomac or the Cumberland. The responses of some were really eloquent, and the rounds of applause plainly showed that they had not forgotten that enthusiasm that pervaded the ranks of the Union army during the war of the rebellion. The Post Commander briefly addressed the comrades present, and, on behalf of Sumner Post, extended a hearty welcome to all. Toasts were given and responded to as follows:

"The Department of California." Responded to by Department Commander J. W. Staples. He reviewed the history of the organization in California, and in glowing terms complimented Sumner Post. He said the last report showed that the G. A. R. of the United States showed a membership of nearly 250,000. He said the G. A. R. had organizations in different parts of the world, and referred especially to a Post in Honolulu, where he said "the boys were just as loyal, and worshiped the old flag with the same patriotic fervor, that was apparent and he knew existed among the members of Sumner Post."

"The Infancy and Growth on this Coast." Responded to by Edward Carlson.

"The Flag of Our Country." The response to this toast was made by Judge H. C. Dibble, of Arizona. Mr. Dibble is an eloquent and forcible speaker. His remarks were received with profound attention, and at their close were greeted with rounds of applause.

"Our Fallen Comrades—They who Gave Their Lives that the Nation Might Live," was drank with bowed heads, the Post standing.

"The Railway System of the United States." Responded to by Geo. W. Walts, of San Francisco.

"The Press and the Sword." Responded to by General J. F. Sheehan. He recounted the hardships of the war correspondents who went to the front and endured hardships and imprisonments. He recounted the great aid to the Union cause rendered by Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*, and Raymond of the *Times*.

"Pills." Responded to by Dr. Pinkham. The doctor started out by saying he was no speaker, but before he finished he was voted a humorist second only to Mark Twain.

"The National Guard of California." Responded to by General L. Tozer. The General paid a glowing tribute to the National Guard of the State, of which at one time he was a commanding officer.

"We Drink Because we are Dry," would seem to be a dry toast to respond to, but the masterly manner in which it was handled by H. Bennett made it interesting indeed. His remarks were humorous and eloquent.

"The Rank and File," responded to by George W. Ficks. Having served in the war and been placed in positions where the leaden hail of the rebels fell the thickest and most numerous, Mr. Ficks was at home in his subject, and his remarks were frequently interrupted with applause. The tribute he paid his fellow comrades-in-arms for their loyalty to their country, the hardships they had endured and the struggle they made for the perpetuity of the Union, was a fitting speech from a soldier to his comrades-in-arms. He closed his remarks by saying that the same spirit that animated the sons of New England when Lincoln sent his dispatch to Governor Andrews for troops prevailed in Revolutionary times, when Paul Revere started on his midnight journey to call together the loyal Colonists to overthrow British oppression.

"A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;
That was all; and yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a Nation was riding that night."

"Systematic Labor in and for the F. C. and L." Responded to by H. H. Linnell.

"The Southern Prison-pens. The half was never told. May the horrors of Andersonville and Belle Isle and Libby never be repeated." Responded to by one who suffered the tortures of each of the prisons mentioned—Dr. J. R. Laine.

"The Growler." Responded to by I. S. Moore, who was voted the jolly member of the Post.

"California in the war for the Union." Responded to by C. E. Adams, who in an eloquent manner referred to the loyalty of the State during the rebellion, and referred with much pride to the California Hundred and their brave commander, Colonel Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff.

"The New Recruits." Responded to by C. Gladding, of Lincoln.

Closing remarks were made by A. S. Hopkins, a new recruit, who proposed three cheers and a tiger for Sumner Post and the Grand Army.

THE CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT.—The Executive Committee of the charity entertainment met at W. P. Coleman's office last evening and received reports of committees. Everything seemed to be working finely. The following additional committees were appointed: Honorary Committee — Gov. George Stoneman; T. L. Thompson, Secretary of State; W. A. January, Treasurer; J. P. Dunn, Controller; E. C. Marshall, Attorney-General; H. I. Willey, Surveyor-General; Adjutant-General Cosby, ex-Governor Newton Booth, ex-Governor George C. Perkins, ex-Governor Irwin. Reception Committee—Hon. John Q Brown, Mayor of Sacramento; P. A. Finigan, President State Agricultural Society; W. P. Coleman, Director State Agricultural Society; Hugh LaRue, Director State Agricultural Society; Chris. Green, Director State Agricultural Society; J. McM. Shafter, Director State Agricultural Society, Marin county; John Boggs, Director State Agricultural Society, Colusa; L. U. Shippee, Director State Agricultural Society, Stockton; G. W. Hancock, Director State Agricultural Society; L. J. Rose, Director State Agricultural Society, Los Angeles; Charles Chase, Director State Agricultural Society, San Francisco; J. D. Carr, Director State Agricultural Society, Monterey; R. H. Newton, Director State Agricultural Society, Yolo; Ed. F. Smith, Secretary State Agricultural Society. Adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock, at the same place.

A WELL-SELECTED PRESENT.—Under the enlarged form and reduced price of the WEEKLY UNION, many old subscribers are ordering the paper sent as a present to friends, either upon this coast or at the East, and no more valuable remembrancer, nor one which will be more appreciated, can be selected. G. F. Tyler, of Gold Hill, Nev., in thus ordering a second copy the present week, says: "I consider the WEEKLY UNION the best paper upon the Pacific coast, and I wish my friend and his family to enjoy it a year at my expense." The WEEKLY UNION will again be enlarged and otherwise improved, as also the DAILY RECORD-UNION, as soon as the new dress, which was ordered some time since from Philadelphia, is received. It is hoped that we will be able to make these changes soon after the 1st of February.

WOOL-GROWERS' MOVEMENT.—The petition being signed in this vicinity and throughout the State, to be presented to Congress, asking that the tariff on wool be restored, was drawn by the President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, Columbus Delano, of Ohio. Numerous copies are being circulated in all the States by the local Associations and those interested in the subject. J. H. Kirkpatrick, 601 California street, San Francisco, has charge of supplies for this object in California, and is pressing the matter with vigor, so as to have the petitions forwarded to Congress as early in the present session as possible. The organization operating for the tariff restoration is a very strong one.

CITY CASES IN CIRCUIT COURT.—To-day Judge Sabin will decide plaintiff's motion to strike out a portion of the city's answer in the case of Daniel Meyer vs. The Board of Trustees, which is the case to compel the levy of 55 per cent. for sinking and interest fund. The decision will not have any significance as to the real merits, being mostly upon technical grounds. City Attorney Anderson and Judge McKune went to San Francisco last night to attend the case.

THE TIVOLI.—The attendance at the Sacramento Tivoli last night was very large, standing-room being at a premium. The comic opera, "Pirates of Penzance," was well rendered. The contortionists, the Juliens, were received with the accustomed applause. The same programme to-night. There will be a matinee performance this afternoon.

ANSWER TO "CITIZEN."

EDS. RECORD-UNION: If one was to look deeper into the meaning of the communication of "Citizen," appearing in your issue of this morning, one would naturally come to the conclusion that either great ignorance was displayed by our city officials, or, even worse, that they are not in earnest in curtailing the expenses of the city wherever it is possible without endangering the city.

The writer has a trifling knowledge of water (or liquids) in more ways than one. He knows when it applies to pressure that several columns of water, no thicker than a lead pencil, will, when properly confined, raise one of our largest buildings here.

He further believes that the pumps can carry out what "Citizen" and his betting men claim, and more even than he claims for, but about the time "Citizen" has his stream squirting over steeples and exhibition buildings in an extreme quarter of the city, there may be a little hubbub in the lower part of the city, where the pressure, owing to friction generally within the pipes, will have to be correspondingly higher, and as the pipes are not new, they would have to make room to let the water out. If Mr. Gutenberger and the officials at the water works are not aware of this fact it would be strange indeed. It may be supposed that the faith in both the pumps is strong, but not in our pipes.

The writer was not aware that our Fire Department was used as a "political vehicle." The observation made the past three years showed that fires here are generally put out in a brief space of time, and if they are not, and any flaw in suppressing it is manifested, our reporters are ever ready to have it brought before the public in the leading journals here. If anything is well managed, and appears to be beneficial to a community, credit ought to be given, no matter what party has control of the city.

The undersigned claims to be no politician, but intends in the future to vote only for men who are qualified and fully interested in the city's welfare, and this is to his benefit. If by saving so and so many dollars in one direction of a city ten times the amount is constantly at the risk to be lost, then it seems wiser to make provision to prevent the loss, even if a few cents more taxes have to be paid.

Provision against fire and water, our water works and the educational department are items which ought never to be overlooked in the curtailing of our city taxation. If the youth, in an educational point of view, has to be sent into the living, moving world "scarce half made up," only because the taxpayer saves so many dollars, then civilization has very little to boast of. If our city must be placed at the mercy of the deluges stored up in the distant mountains, and the fire that may overwhelm it, only because some larger profits are added by diminishing taxation, indeed we are saving at the very wrong end, as time may prove, if the wrong men are elected to office, it matters very little who they are, Democrat or Republican.

It seems in this city nothing can be suggested or pointed out without raising suspicion that something political of a suspicious nature lurks behind, or some one not of the ward-politician stripe is hungering after some lucrative office. The undersigned wants it fully understood that he is not writing for any political clique, but in every case, when it concerns this city, would like to curtail taxation, even at the risk of paying a trifle more one year to establish better security the next, and a city must necessarily be guarded from all points. If one member of a living being will be maimed, the whole body will suffer, and this may be applied to a city also. Therefore prevention is better than a cure. PROGRESS.

Sacramento, January 18, 1884.

BRIEF NOTES.

One carload of immigrants arrived last night.

Travel by rail was exceedingly light yesterday; noticeably light even for Friday.

Probably the heaviest white frost of the season was to be seen yesterday morning.

It is believed the Grand Jury will make its final report to the Superior Court this morning.

Property-owners in this city are jubilant over the steady appreciation in the value of real estate in Sacramento lately.

Constable McKenna, of Suisun, took over to that place yesterday J. P. Watson, arrested here as a defaulting debtor.

Tickets for Mrs. Addie Carter's concert can now be purchased at Hammer's music store, J street, between Eighth and Ninth.

The John L. Sullivan combination will appear in Stockton and San Jose under the management of I. J. Simmons, of this city.

The ladies appointed on various committees for the charity entertainment will meet at the Golden Eagle Hotel parlors at 10 A. M. to-day.

The celebrated trotting stallions Director and Monroe Chief will be brought to this city and quartered at Agricultural Park early next month.

Col. James McNasser lost a valuable two-year-old colt a few days ago. A post mortem showed that it had killed itself by eating too much alfalfa.

James Griffiths has been arrested by officer Jackson and detective Brissell on a charge of stealing cows and a horse from parties in Yolo county.

The Red Bluff *People's Cause* says: "At the Foresters' masquerade party, recently held in Sacramento, nearly all the maskers wore dolmans."

Deputy Sheriff Armbruster, of Placer county, passed through the city yesterday, en route for Stockton, with an insane woman, named Mrs. Pierce.

Information is wanted by Mrs. Bridget Thomas, corner of Second and Keel streets, Memphis, Tenn., of her brothers John and Michael Nagle, who, when last heard from, were in Sacramento.

A public meeting of Irish citizens will be held this evening at 7 o'clock at Moynahan's school-room, 515 K street, to arrange for a lecture by Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Irish National League.

Mrs. George W. Ellery was so unfortunate as to fracture one of her arms Wednesday evening in consequence of a fall while she was descending the steps of a friend's house, where she had been visiting.

The renowned Irish thoroughbred stallion Kyrle Daly, recently purchased by J. B. Haggin in the East, will reach Sacramento this afternoon, having come out by express train via the Southern Pacific.

The only arrests made yesterday were those of Frank Conklin, by citizen D. Gardner, for committing a nuisance, and Vence Valentine, by officer Ash, for malicious mischief, in breaking windows in Chinatown.

Constable Todhunter, of Washington, on the complaint of William Todhunter, arrested Thursday afternoon four Chinamen for stealing wood from the complainant's ranch. They gave bail, and will be tried before Justice Buckingham Monday next.

The Pioneer Mill has been quiet for the past week, owing to the breaking of its main shaft. It will be running again next Monday. Yesterday it shipped 2,000 barrels of flour to Benicia, from whence it will be forwarded by clipper to England.

Justice Tubbs issued twenty-five summonses yesterday in cases where the county brings suit against liquor dealers for nonpayment of license. There are already six cases of this character pending in the Superior Court, and set for hearing next Tuesday.

The Pons comet was plainly visible by the naked eye last evening. It shone in the western heavens about one-third of the arc above the horizon. Young people in couples have a better chance to see the comet than lonely individuals have, because four eyes are better than two.

About half-past 3 yesterday morning a great racket was to be heard in the vicinity of Fifteenth and I streets, which aroused the people in the neighborhood from their slumbers and made them feel much curiosity as to the cause. Officers Campbell and Fredericks investigated the matter, and found that two horses had been estray, and one got into the Grammar School lot, while the other remained outside. One was anxious to get out and the other to get in, and the noise was principally caused by the outsider's charging up and down upon the plank sidewalk.

STATE CAPITOL ITEMS.

Warrants on the general fund are being paid up to and including No. 2,061.

The following County Treasurers settled with the State yesterday: Mono, $10,540 93; Nevada, $31,938 60; Alpine, $1,269 81.

Charles S. Robbins, of the firm of Blake & Robbins, San Francisco, has been appointed State Prison Director, vice self, term expired.

The Governor has commissioned the following persons as Notaries: George W. Berry, Calaveras; Robert Porter, Humboldt; Thos. C. Boland, Inyo; George Switzer, Mendocino; Andrew Landor, Merced; G. G. Johnson, San Benito; J. A. Rice, San Diego; D. C. Reed, San Diego; Ansel Smith, San Joaquin.

Articles of incorporation of the Crocker Mining Company have been filed with the Secretary of State for the purpose of mining in Pima county, Arizona. Capital stock, $10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares. Directors—William S. Lyle, George R. Wells, R. H. Follis, Charles H. Fish, and George Frier. Also, of the Penryn Consolidated Mining Company, to carry on the mining and milling business in Placer county. Directors—Francis W. Pike, William R. Pike, Washington J. Bevan, Mathew P. Simony, Henry H. Tappan.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

J. N. Mason, of Colfax, is in the city.

J. N. Young left for the Bay yesterday.

J. H. Runyan, of Dutch Flat, is in the city.

D. K. Brown, of Plymouth, Amador county, is in the city.

V. P. Richardson, of Gridley, came to the city yesterday.

N. P. Bradley, of Georgetown, came to the city yesterday.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker went down to San Francisco yesterday.

Dr. O. Harvey, of Galt, came up to the city by yesterday's train.

Hon. Charles N. Fox, of San Francisco, was in town last evening.

John O'Neil, L. A. Dunbar and F. A. Richardson, of Oleta, are in the city.

Ariel Lathrop returned from Vina yesterday, and went on to San Francisco.

Mrs. Dr. Brune, who has been very ill for several weeks, is now convalescent.

Mr. Beven and wife, of the Central Hotel, Wheatland, were in town yesterday.

Thomas C. Pockman and wife left for Woodland yesterday, to remain a few days.

Deputy Secretary of State Shattuck returned yesterday from a trip to the Bay.

Mrs. J. J. Bailey, Mrs. John Tew and Michael Roach, of Cosumnes, are in the city.

Mrs. William Beckman and Mrs. J. J. Keegan returned yesterday from a visit to Auburn.

Miss Mamie Cross, of Woodland, who has been visiting friends in this city, returned home yesterday.

Alfred Briggs, of Nicolaus, and I. M. Bercaw and J. S. Swift, of Georgetown, El Dorado county, are in town.

Judge T. B. McFarland has nearly recovered from his recent illness, and expects to be able to be out next Monday.

Dr. Moore, President of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, came up from the Bay yesterday, accompanied by his wife.

J. P. Stratton, who was Deputy Surveyor-General under General Shanklin, returned to San Francisco yesterday, after a brief visit to this city.

Miss Allie Fozier, of San Francisco, and Miss Ada Smith, of Oakland, who have been visiting Mrs. Charles McCreary, of this city, returned home yesterday afternoon.

Sheriff Cunningham, of San Joaquin county, was one of the visitors from that place in attendance upon the installation banquet of Sacramento Commandery, K. T., Thursday night.

Mrs. J. W. Gould (nee Winters), of Davisville, who has been visiting friends in this city, leaves this morning for her new home in Fresno, where Mr. Gould has lately been buying vineyard land.

Joseph and Herbert Crew, accompanied by their sister, who have been attending the Sierra Normal College, Auburn, for the past year, came down yesterday, en route for their home at Walnut Grove, to spend vacation.

J. M. Hutchings, guardian of Yosemite Valley, was in town yesterday, but left by the Western Pacific train. He remarked that there was very little snow, and thought he could get into the valley on his buckboard without much trouble.

In the city yesterday: George H. Myers, Latrobe; S. Ransom, Red Bluff; Jas. M. Stephenson, Franklin; J. H. Tibbits, Mrs. A. Tibbits, J. H. Martin, Woodland; W. G. Brown, Sutter Creek; F. E. Baker, Woodland; Samuel Wilson, Maxwell; W. Cameron, San Francisco.

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Raymond Holmes, New York; C. S. Schueffelein, Los Angeles; Eff. Schueffelein, Portland; Charles Schroder and wife, Oakland; Wash. Marion, Chicago; C. Skimmerhorn, city; Miss Weir, Routier's Station; E. C. Parker, city; M. Varozza, Placerville; Samuel W. Backus, H. C. Dibble, Miss Ethel Lynton, San Francisco.

A party of gentlemen from Oroville, consisting of F. A. Peachy, County Clerk; W. L. Perkins, of Perkins & Co.; W. C. Hendricks, Prison Commissioner; E. W. Fogg, Cashier of Rideout & Smith's Bank; and E. B. Price, of the Oroville *Mercury*, came down by yesterday's train to Roseville, where all except Mr. Peachy took a short cut across to Folsom, with the intention of paying a visit to the prison. Mr. Peachy came to the city.

SUPERIOR COURT.

FRIDAY, January 18, 1884.

DEPARTMENT ONE—ARMSTRONG, Judge.

J. T. Stoll vs. Jacob and Hermann Eppinger et al.—Motion for nonsuit granted. Ordered that the plaintiff have thirty days' time in which to prepare, serve and file a bill of exceptions, or a statement on motion for new trial of this action, or in which to move for such new trial; also in which to file and serve a notice of motion for a new trial.

W. R. Strong & Co. vs. Auker & Co.—Judgment for plaintiff for $764 92 and costs.

Booth & Co. vs. Auker & Co.—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,387 10 and costs.

G. L. Clarke vs. Nathan Webb—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the order made in this case on the 8th day of January, 1884, directing that the execution issued in this case on November 19, 1883, be recalled, and also the order made in this case January 17, 1884, directing that the Sheriff of San Francisco be cited to appear and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt, were made without notice to plaintiff, and good cause now appearing therefor, it is ordered by the Court that the execution of said orders be and they are hereby stayed and held to be inoperative until the further order of this Court, and that any property held by said Sheriff under said execution be retained by him until the further order of this Court.

G. L. Clarke vs. Nathan Webb—Ordered that the money heretofore paid over to Ed. M. Martin by the Sheriff of San Francisco county be retained in his possession until further order of Court.

Ansley G. Davis et al. vs. M. Zemansky—Order to show cause January 29th why injunction should not be issued.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight for Sacramento passed Ogden January 16th:

For Lindley & Co., 75 boxes soap, 2 cases cigarettes, 50 cases milk; Hall, Luhrs & Co., 75 boxes soap, 25 boxes raisins; Billingsley & Co., 6 boxes shot cases; Weinstock & Lubin, 2 cases shoes; Van Voorhies & Co., 2 boxes saddles, 4 cases harness; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 case mining picks, 3 boxes and 2 barrels carriage irons, 15 cases copper rivets, 12 cases handled sledges, 2 cases steel wedges; S. H. Davis, 1 case ax handles; Continental Oil and Transportation Company, 1 tank oil; Hale Bros. & Co., 7 cases and 2 bales cut piece goods, 2 cases and 1 box hosiery, 2 cases woolen wear, 2 cases cotton overshirts, 2 cases woolen goods, 10 cases comfortables; Gattman & Scheinart, 2 cases cigarettes; W. D. Comstock, 14 boxes oak chairs, 5 boxes common chairs; W. F. Peterson, 2 barrels and 2 boxes candy, 1 barrel molasses.

For Stockton—R. F. Shannon, 1 box household goods; L. G. English & Co., 5 bundles sheetiron; W. W. Montague, 2 cages, 2 boxes, 1 bundle and 4 pieces castings; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 19 cases copper rivets; Hale & Co., 1 case woolen dress goods.

For Oroville—James E. Gray, 102 bundles shovels.

For Marysville—John Whitmore, 1 piano.

For Ione City—E. A. Ketchum, 1 box bedding.

For Benicia—Benicia Agricultural Works, 3 barrels plow castings.

For Dutch Flat—J. T. J., 1 barrel whisky.

The following freight for Sacramento passed New Orleans January 13th: For Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 1 case meat choppers, 2 cases hardware, 2 cases hooks and staples, 4 cases belts; Adams, McNeill & Co., 1 case canned goods; Hale Bros. & Co., 1 case slippers; Lindley & Co., 15 barrels currants; Diamond Match Company, 12 cases matches.

THOUSANDS saved from death by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free.

BELL & CO., auctioneers, at Eighth and K streets, have a wealth of fancy articles. The elegant wreath, encased in a beautiful frame, and which is made entirely of seed, will be sold at auction this morning. It unquestionably is a work of art, and has been viewed during the past week by thousands. It will be sold without reserve. *

BOYS' and youths' suits from $1 75 to $5, all wool, at our great sale next Monday, at Red House. *

GENTS' fine kid gloves for 50 cents, worth $2, at the great sale next Monday at Red House. *

ON Monday next our great sale of clothing and furnishing goods at Red House. *

MARRIED.

Marysville, January 13—Joseph Ray to Katie O'Keefe.

Jackson, December 25—Francesco Sangunetti to Catherina Boitano.

Jackson, January 14—Wm. A. Brown to Sadie F. Boyd.

Near Lincoln, Placer county, January 13—Herbert Fowler to Belle J. Fagg.

Woodland January 15—M. Slaven to Bridget Murphy.

Penryn, January 6—David Clough to Mary Porter.

Yreka, January 6—Horace Hughes Mitchell to Ida May Magill.

DIED.

Sacramento, January 17—Margaret Malone (niece of Mrs. P. S. Daly), a native of County Clare, Ireland, 22 years.

[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of P. S. Daly, corner of Fourth and S streets, Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock; thence to St. Rose Church, corner Seventh and K streets, where funeral services will be held.] *

Near Madison, Yolo county, January 17—Col. John T. Hall, a native of Springfield, New York, 75 years, 2 months and 19 days.

Grass Valley, January 16—William Wallis Brown, 66 years.

Nevada City, January 14—Mary Jennie Watson, 1 month and 10 days.

Near Yuba City, January 16—Daniel O'Banion, 53 years.

Roseville, Placer county, January 12—Mrs. John L. Bulens, 43 years.

Near Cacheville, January 13—Mrs. Linnie Martin, 75 years and 6 days.

WEI DE MEYER.

It is now undisputed that **Wei De Meyer's Catarrh Cure** is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh—fresh or chronic. "Excellent remedy; doing wonders."—[J. Leighow, 541 Fourth street, San Francisco. "I suffered 15 years; entirely cured."—[Dr. F. Clark, 8 Montgomery street, San Francisco. "I had Catarrhal Deafness five years; hearing restored."—[Chas. Novisio, Wilmington, Cal. Etc., etc. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, $1. Dr. Wei De Meyer's "**Illustrated Treatise,**" with statements by the cured, mailed free. D. B. Dewey & Co., 182 Fulton street, New York.

d15-3mTuThS

CHANGED EVERY DAY FOR THE MECHANICS' STORE.

TO-DAY, January 19th: PLAQUES FOR DECORATING PURPOSES; various styles, 2 cents. MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A Perfect Fit

Is perhaps the most essential thing in a BOOT OR SHOE, as it not only increases the comfort but also preserves the shape better—therefore giving longer wear than ordinary. Special attention has been paid in this Department of our Stores to securing the finest and most stylish things in MEN'S AND LADIES' FINE SHOES, while customers will find an abundance of plain and stout-made wear at the lowest prices for which well-made work can be sold.

Fine Shoes.

Ladies' Castilian Shoes, with Spanish arch instep, fine kid foxing and high heel, $5.
Ladies' Fine French Kid Button Shoes, with soft, pliable soles, $6.
Ladies' Kid Shoes, made on imported French lasts, $6 50.
Men's Fine French Calf, Hand-sewed, Buckle, Button, Lace or Congress Shoes, with single soles and medium low heels, $7 50.
Men's Morocco-leg Boots, $5 75.
Men's Grecian Toe, Fine Calf English Shoes, $5.
Misses' Extra French Kid Shoes, $3 50.

Millinery Work.

A good milliner must be an artist, for unless they have the taste of the painter in combining colors they will produce only poor effects with the richest materials. If, however, the milliner has skill in the arrangement of colors, and original ideas as to grace and form, it is surprising to see what handsome Bonnets and Hats can be produced from even simple materials. In our establishment we employ efficient milliners and aim to display as much skill upon the medium and low-priced work as upon the more expensive kinds. We keep, ready-made, the plainest Hats and Bonnets, as well as fine imported Bonnets. In making Hats to order we get but ONE PROFIT, and that upon the materials furnished, which will be found as low in price as other things throughout the general stores.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

—GO TO THE—

"CASH" GROCERY!

REMEMBER, YOU CAN GET THE BEST AND the Freshest GROCERIES, and at the LOWEST PRICES, at

H. H. Paulk's Cash Grocery.

Choice New Raisins,
Choice New Currants,
Choice New Seedless Raisins,
Choice New Citron Lemon Peel,
Pure Sweet Cider from Macomber's Orchard,
Champagne Cider in Bottles,
Atmore's Mince Meat, in 5 pound Wooden Pails, down to $1,
Ritter's Apple Butter, in 5-pound Wooden Pails, only 85 cents,
Wisconsin Cranberries,
English Plum Pudding, in 2 pound Cans; very fine. Try it.

People living at a distance will do well to send for our Price List, and see how cheap you can buy CHOICE FRESH GROCERIES for Cash from a Strictly Cash House.

H. H. PAULK, CASH GROCER,

No. 814 K Street, Sacramento. s1-3p6m

RECEIVED THIS DAY:

20 Full Toilet French Dress Case Sets, with Tennessee Marbles, from D. Aude & Bro., St. Louis.

20 Bureau Sets, from the Peters Furniture Co.

6 Toilet Wardrobes, from L. Pranger & Bro.

All Solid Walnut and finish unsurpassed,

—BY—

W. D. COMSTOCK

Fifth and K st., Sacramento.

jy14-3ptf

W. A. STEPHENSON,

(Successor to G. D. ALLMOND),

866 J STREET.......SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

AGENT FOR WHITE, NEW HOME AND Duplex Crown Sewing Machines, which does both Chain and Lock-stitch; and dealer in Sewing Machine Supplies of all kinds. Also, Zephyrs and Fancy Goods of all kinds. Agent for Universal Paper Patterns. Also, Agent for the Gibbs' Turkish Rug Patterns. ja7-3ptf

CAUTION.

WE HEREBY WARN THE PUBlic against spurious PIANOS bearing a name similar to ours, which are made by irresponsible parties, and sold by unprincipled dealers as being genuine Mathusheck Pianos made by us. JOHN F. COOPER is our only Authorized Agent, No. 827 J street.

ja12-3ptf MATHUSHECK PIANO CO.

TO THE FLOWER-LOVING PUBLIC.

ANDREW GOWANS, LATE OF BELLE CONservatory, begs to inform the people of Sacramento city and surrounding country that he has opened a Florist Store at 1005½ K street, opposite the Grangers' New Store, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. Bouquets and Floral Pieces made to order on short notice at most reasonable rates. A call solicited. ja11-3p1m

Fine Dwellings For Sale.

Two-story Frame Dwelling, lot 80x160, north side of O street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth....$4,000
Two-Story Dwelling, lower story of brick (11 rooms), lot 40x160, G street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth....3,750
Two-story Frame Dwelling (8 rooms), bay window, bath, gas, hot and cold water; stable, woodshed, etc.; lot 40x160, with choice fruit trees; H street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth....4,000
One-story and Basement Frame Dwelling (6 rooms), on the north side of F street; lot 40x160....2,550
One-story and Basement Frame Dwelling, on north side of N street; corner lot, 40x80; bay window and modern improvements; 8 rooms and bath....2,500
Two-story Frame Dwelling, No. 1215 E street (9 rooms and bath); lot 80x160; this is a bargain....1,800

BUILDING LOTS.

160x160—N. E. corner Nineteenth and G....$1,800
80x160—N. E. corner Twenty-third and 800
160x160—S. W. corner Twenty-first and M....1,600
One block of land between Q and R, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth....900
Also, some Fine Ranches.

A. LEONARD & SON,

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

1012 Fourth st...[v1i7-8p1m]...Sacramento.

CANDY FACTORY.

STRAUB & SMITH,

No. 312 J Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Candies. au22-4p6m

CANDIES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

Wholesale and Retail, at

MRS. E. M. WIEDMANN'S

(Successor to J. M. Wiedmann),

418 J STREET.......SACRAMENTO.

BRANCH STORE:

Metropolitan Theater Building. s1-3p4m

DEWEY & CO

PATENT

SOLICITORS

252 MARKET ST. S.F.

ELEVATOR, 12 FRONT ST. S.F.

n2-3ptf

PILES! PILES!

Daturine, The Eclectic Pile Remedy, never fails to cure Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Protruding Piles. Instant relief and a permanent cure guaranteed. Price, $1.00 per Bottle. Sent everywhere by express, on receipt of price in stamps. C. F. RICHARDS & CO., Agents, 427 & 429 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

ja1-3ptf

Heald's Business College 24 Post St.

jy13-3ptf

McCreary's

—PATENT—

ROLLER FLOUR!

C. McCREARY & CO. HAVE AN ALL-ROLLER FLOUR MILL, with a capacity of 450 barrels per day. It is the only Roller Mill, north of San Francisco. We guarantee McCreary's Patent Roller Flour to be the Choicest Flour Made in the State. All we ask is that you buy a sack of your Grocer and try it, and you will be convinced that McCREARY'S BEST IS THE BEST. s22-4ptf

GROCERIES!

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY filled in lots to suit, wholesale and retail Fancy Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc.

BIDWELL & COOK,

128 K Street,...............Sacramento

o23-3p3m

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Capital Gas Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Sacramento, on MONDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, 1884, at 12 o'clock M.

d21-istd [B. C.] C. H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

Sacramento Planing Mill,

Hartwell, Hotchkiss & Stalker,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOORS, WINDOWS, WINDOW FRAMES, Blinds, Moldings, Finish Brackets. Scroll Sawing, Turning; also, Stair Work. Black Walnut, Spanish Cedar and Redwood Newels, Balusters and Rail. Cor. Front and Q sts., Sacramento. fe22-4p1m

THE PIONEER BOX FACTORY

Still Ahead of all Competitors.

COOKE & SON

—CORNER OF—

Front and M Streets..........Sacramento.

jy2-4ptf

C. H. KREBS. A. H. ROTT.

C. H. KREBS & CO

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINTS, OILS, Glass, Varnishes, Brushes, Wax Flower Goods and Artists' Materials. Sole Agents for Averill's Ready Mixed Paints and the Beloit Building Paper. House and Sign Painting, Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging, Glazing and Gilding, Pictures, Frames and Moldings. No. 626 J street, between Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento, Cal. ja1-4ptf

MISCELLANEOUS.

FELTER, WOOD & CO., WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

NOS. 1016 and 1018 SECOND ST., SACRAMENTO.

Just received, an invoice of OLD KENTUCKY WHISKIES. For sale to the trade in quantities to suit. Goods delivered to any part of the city. s17-tf

C. S. HOUGHTON,

IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,

No. 615 J street, Sacramento.

Having purchased the entire business conducted heretofore by the firm of W. A. & C. S. HOUGHTON, I solicit a continuance of the generous patronage which has characterized the past. ja5-3ptf

SAMUEL JELLY,

No. 422 J street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware.

THE BEST WORK FOR THE LEAST MONEY.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. d8-2p1m

KLUNE & FLOBERG,

Watchmakers and Jewelers, No. 428 J st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a specialty under Mr. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. ja7-3ptf

J. G. DAVIS, No. 411 K street, Sacramento,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PARLOR, BED AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE and CARPETS. Latest Patterns of Linoleum and Oil Cloths. Also, a Large Assortment of Curtains, Shades, Cornices, etc.

I would request the public to call and examine my large stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage.

Country Orders Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. je3

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods. C. A. SAWTELLE, No. 521 J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth. n24-3ptf All the Standard Books, for 10 and 20 cents each.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES

AT CHRIS. EHMANN'S, No. 1028 J ST., BETWEEN TENTH AND ELEVENTH.

MY PERSONAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO MY BUSINESS, AND I BUY FOR CASH, WHICH enables me to sell at the very lowest figures, and my goods are the choicest in the Sacramento Market. Everything in the Provision line, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, etc., and a full line of fine CROCKERYWARE kept on hand. Sample my goods, and be convinced. Goods delivered free anywhere within the city limits. [o4-3ptf] CHRIS. EHMANN.

TUFTS'

YERBINE COUGH BALSAM

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH OR COLD SURE.

Corner J and Tenth Streets, Sacramento, Cal

FURNITURE

—AT THE WAREROOMS OF—

JOHN BREUNER, Nos. 604, 606, 608 K street,

SACRAMENTO,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK. I can assure the public that BARGAINS will be offered which will astonish all. n9-3ptf

All Kinds of Cards, Toilet Sets, Shopping Sacks, Choice Books, ETC., ETC., ETC.

H. S. Crocker & Co.

OFFER AN ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS

SURPASSING ANY OTHER DISPLAY IN SACRAMENTO. jy9-3ptf

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

Hardware

IRON, STEEL, COAL, ETC.,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS & SUPPLIES,

WROUGHT AND SHEET

IRON PIPE!

FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS!

TWO AND FOUR-POINT THICK-SET BARB WIRE!

Shotguns and Rifles,
Sporting Goods,
Fishing Tackle.

AGENTS FOR

CALIFORNIA AND HAZARD POWDER COMPANIES,
HP. STEEL WIRE NAILS,
R. AND E. MANUFACTURING CO.'S LOCKS AND SCREWS,
HURD'S AXES AND EDGE TOOLS,
ROTHEY'S FILES.

SACRAMENTO....and....SAN FRANCISCO.

ja1-tf

WOODBURN & BARNES

(Successors to E. L. Billings & Co.),

No. 417 K Street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

IN THE FINEST BRANDIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

jy15-4s1m

SACRAMENTO SEMINARY,

1012 I Street, Sacramento, Cal.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1884.

MRS. HERMON PERRY, MISS KATE V. DARLING, } Principals.

d27-3p1m

LADIES, ATTENTION!

FOR CHEAP FLOWERS AND FEATHERS call at the new Flower and Feather Store, No. 723 K street, near Eighth. ja14-1m*

TO MY OLD PATRONS.

I STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE SERVICES IF you are so unfortunate as to require them. With a mind matured and enriched by studies of an advanced order, I can safely say that there is hardly a disease in the catalogue of human ills that I cannot treat to a successful issue.

LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My past knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with the certainty of success. No case peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my sure control.

My Female Monthly Medicines are superior to any offered heretofore, and will be warranted to have the desired effect in all cases.

Those of the public who need my services can depend upon gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions, and those who have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can, if they prefer, consult by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicine by express, with full instructions. All letters must be directed to J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., 226 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cure warranted in all cases, or no pay required. Consultations, personally or by letter, gratis. Send for book. Comfortable apartments for patients at my Infirmary (when desired), with experienced nurses.

Consultation Parlors, 226 Sutter street, adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association Building.

Office hours—From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

My Diploma hangs in my office.

Purchase my Essay on Physiology and Marriage For sale by all newsdealers.

je23-istf J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

COUNTRY PROPERTY

RANCHES, FARMS

—FOR—

Fruit, Grain or Vineyards!

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL,

—APPLY OR WRITE TO—

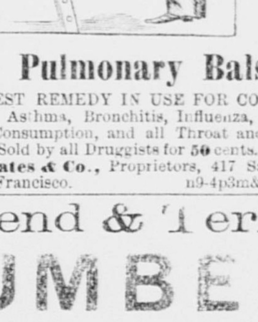
W. P. COLEMAN,

REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,

No. 325 J Street, Sacramento.

Chickering Pianos,

WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, L. K. HAMMER, General Agent, No. 820 J street Sacramento. Sold on the installment plan. Orders for TUNING promptly attended to. Old Pianos taken in exchange. Sheet Music and a full line of musical merchandise always on hand. ja5-tf



Hall's Pulmonary Balsam

THE BEST REMEDY IN USE FOR COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Sold by all Druggists for 50 cents.

J. R. Gates & Co., Proprietors, 417 Sansome street, San Francisco. n9-4p3m&w3m

Friend & Terry

LUMBER

COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

SUGAR PINE, REDWOOD, OREGON & TRUCKEE PINE,

At Wholesale and Retail, and

Manufactured to Order at the Mills of the Company.

Also, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Shakes, Shingles, Bolts and Ties.

MAIN YARD AND OFFICE,

No. 1310 Second Street, near M.

BRANCH YARD,

Cor. Twelfth and J sts., Sacramento, Cal.

e19-4p6m

SIDDONS'

GREAT CATARRH CURE,

BY INHALATION,

CHAS. BELL, - - - - - - Agent,

Cor. Second and K sts., Sacramento.

Can also be had at Siddons' Saloon, J street, between Second and Third. d3-1m

H. P. OSBORN'S

Wood and Coal Yard,

No. 806 I street,...............Sacramento.

Always on hand a complete stock of Wood, Coal, Chunks, Charcoal and Kindling. Order by Telephone No. 69. W. E. OSBORN, Proprietor.

au2-4ptf

MISS S. E. HOSMER,

TEACHER OF

ELOCUTION.

Will teach Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. For particulars, call at FREE LIBRARY.

ja14-1m*

FARM AND FRUIT.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA AND OTHER CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Raisin-Making and Fruit-Growing—Stock-Fattening Aided by the Use of Charcoal—General Suggestions.

As has been seen by a dispatch from Washington to the RECORD-UNION, a a bill has been introduced in Congress for effective measures to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among cattle and domestic animals. The Act proposed will place its execution in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will co-operate with any efforts put forth by any of the States upon the subject. The experience of the past four years shows the necessity of the proposed legislation, and it should be had and actively put into effect before the contagious diseases referred to become general or prevalent throughout the country. The difficulty in all cases where vital interests are threatened, as we have recently seen in the matter of insect pests in California, is that the people will not heed the approach of threatening evil, but complacently remain undisturbed and without action until the menace has been followed by presence of the scourge, and immense damage caused. Then all are ready to lend a helping hand. But it is far easier to avert any of these contagious diseases or prevent the spread of injurious pests than to get rid of them when they have been allowed to come and make a home with us. A few years ago the fruit pests could have been barred from the State, or those introduced easily exterminated and kept from spreading. Now it will require the utmost vigilance and effective measures to prevent them from producing ruin of crops and rendering fruit raising unprofitable. Let the people now profit in other things by the failures of the past, and see that further inroads upon our industries by menacing causes be held back and overcome.

The results already obtained in fruit-growing along the foothill belt, to the east of the Sacramento valley, give full assurance of the prosperous future of that section. Most of the orchards and vineyards there, it is true, are still young and not of bearing age, but some of the earliest planted are already yielding bountifully and of finest quality. The question of locality is a most important one in the growing of grapes for raisin-making, and while the foothills have been considered by many as superior to any other section of the State for wine grapes—and other portions of our heritage have not seriously questioned the claim—the same degree of superiority for the raisin varieties, and the necessary condition of atmosphere and sunshine for curing them, is also now made in favor of the foothills, and supported by reference to products put upon the market.

One of the pioneer fruit-growers in the region referred to is William Foster, whose place is a short distance east of Lincoln, and in a recent letter upon this subject, published in the *Placer Herald*, he says:

I will try and give you a few items in regard to raisins and their production in this vicinity. There has been but a partial crop this year in some vineyards on account of late spring frosts, and on account, also, of the fact that some four weeks later, when they put out the second time, we had a week of hot north wind that blasted them in the blossom. Young vines were affected the most. The writer had some sixteen acres that did not yield one-fourth of a crop from this cause. Notwithstanding this was the most unfavorable spring in ten years, we had a good fall for curing, and we have sent to market some thirteen tons of raisins of as good quality as there is made in the State, having been compared with the best brands in the market. Now as to the profits, where there was anything like a good crop on old vines: My neighbor, Mrs. Nelson, an industrious and enterprising lady, sold from one acre of Muscats $160 worth of raisins, on the trays, besides selling enough grapes in their green state to pay all expenses of cultivation and gathering. Mr. Arndt did as well, or better. Off of one acre he sold $180 worth in the sweat boxes. H. M. Cartwright realized $100 per acre for his on the trays from five-year-old vines, from F. Crosby, a local packer. J. C. Crosby had a good yield, and is extending his vineyard. In fact, every one has the fever bad, and will put out all their means will permit of. There are about 80,000 vines rooted in nursery, and about half the amount will probably be put out in vineyard the coming spring. Hall, Lubrs & Co., of Sacramento, bought all the raisins boxed in this neighborhood, and are well enough pleased with them to bid for all we can produce in this vicinity next year. Now these are facts enough to convince most any one that a raisin vineyard in this section will pay a good interest on money invested.

In another letter from the same writer, in speaking of the adaptability of the foothills for grape culture and the opportunities for procuring homes upon the lands now being offered for sale, he says: I will here state that we have compared our raisins with the best brands produced from here to San Diego, and always with the same results in our favor. They approach nearer the standard muscatel raisins from Malaga than any yet found. Their peculiarity resides in a flavor which is hard to describe, but something like the flavor of the orange and lemon added to the aroma of the rose, and also having a thinner skin than the valley raisin. I commenced clearing these dry chaparral hillsides some sixteen years ago, and planted the muscat for the special purpose of making raisins, and as far as I can learn was the first to make raisins in any quantity in Placer county. Another fact: I grew my vines from the cuttings, on the highest and driest hills on my place, above all ditches or springs, and can well remember that I was pointed at as a fit subject for the lunatic asylum for doing so, as it was considered doubtful whether by setting good roots, even, they would grow and produce anything without irrigation. Some of my neighbors gave me all the way from two to five years to starve out, and as I had no capital after buying out a possessory right, I had to struggle along and work out the problem. But to-day I have the satisfaction of seeing the same parties that ridiculed me years ago, eager to engage in the same industry.

Whatever increases the power of laying on fat, or promoting the rapid and healthy production of flesh, must be food or equivalent thereto. This pure charcoal does most effectually, as recently proved by taking the live weights of two lots of sheep, and simply separating them by an ordinary net, the artificial food, corn and cake, being carefully weighed out to each lot alike daily, one pint of charcoal being added to one lot only. When re-weighed, prior to selling to the butcher, the increase in weight was in favor of charcoal by 16½ per cent. Sanitation causes easy and complete digestion, and assimilation only can account for these results, which charcoal alone can accomplish. The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel, and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every 25 head of sheep or lambs; one quarter pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses or pigs; half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one dessert-spoonful for young calves, daily, when suffering from disease, or in ill condition. To keep in good health, and fortify against disease, the dose should be given two or three times per week, according to the class of food they are having and the state of the atmosphere. The best plan is to wet a quantity of bran, pollard, or malt combings; mix the charcoal amongst it, and then amongst the food you give them. For the rapid and healthy fattening of cattle it should be used daily amongst their food. Charcoal for internal and medicinal purposes must be pure vegetable charcoal, free from all irritating and injurious foreign matter. The charcoal, when coming into the user's possession, must be kept perfectly dry and free from any ill-smelling surroundings, such as the vapors of a stable or artificial manures, etc., or it will absorb them and thus become septic, and of no medicinal value. It is better kept in a closed bin or tin canister with a closely-fitting cover.—[Farm and Home.

There are plenty of young men who would become experts in the rearing of improved domestic animals if they could have the right kind of reading matter placed within their reach, and would make a beginning, which they could do with half the care and self-denial incurred in the city undertaking. Young men do not sufficiently consider that the rearing of the better classes of farm stock, while properly managed, is one of the most remunerative branches of farming, is in its infancy, and very far from being even moderately well developed. One conspicuous evidence of this is seen in the very small portion of farmers in any county, no matter what State you look over, who have stock suitable for exhibition at agricultural shows, or for sale for breeding purposes, the purpose being to rear other than the lower grades. The idea so commonly entertained, that high-bred farm stock belongs properly only in the hands of a few who have made it a special study and have unlimited capital, is an error. There is no valid reason why the smith at the cross-roads should not make as good a horseshoe as is turned out at the factory, where they make a thousand or more an hour, and where large capital is involved; neither is there any reason why the farmer's son, on a plain, unadorned farm, with a cow stable costing a hundred or two, should not be able to breed and rear animals of any race or breed, equal to those to be found in the largest breeding establishments anywhere. —[Country Gentleman.

As regards transplanting the strawberry, possibly some readers may be ignorant of one portion of the process, which to every one making a plantation in a dry time is well worth knowing. In preparing the plant do not pull off the runners, but leave, say, six inches of them attached to each side of the plant. Bend these ends of runners down, and bury them with the roots. Plants thus provided with these "umbilical cords" on which to draw for nourishment, will survive and flourish in adverse conditions under which plants denuded of their runners will almost inevitably perish. The practice of this precaution in transplanting is equivalent to almost complete insurance of success, in spite of the weather. —[Country Gentleman.

The difference of opinion among farmers as to the value of pumpkins for cows depends largely on the manner of feeding. Those who make the feeding of pumpkins a success are careful to remove the seeds. These are strongly diuretic, and with some cows operate so strongly in stimulating the kidneys that the secretion of milk is actually lessened by their use. There are, however, some cows that can eat pumpkins, seeds and all, with benefit; but it is generally safer to remove the seeds before feeding.—[Exchange.

One reason why Southern planters stick so exclusively to the cotton crop is said to be because the hired help—mainly negroes—is not competent to manage a different system of husbandry. The great need of the South, as well as in California, is the division of its overgrown estates and their cultivation by small farmers, each owning the land he tills. When this change is effected, society will be improved, and land be made more valuable.

It is said that one reason why creameries make better butter than farmers' dairies is because of daily churning of the cream. There is some change going on in milk or cream from the first, and in winter where few cows are kept it is almost impossible to make good butter. With only one cow the cream should be churned at least once a week, and if necessary to make more bulk, some slightly soured milk should be mixed with it.

A process has recently been perfected in France for saving and cleaning the oil that is taken from the wool of sheep in cleansing. It is very valuable for lubricating purposes. The fine-wooled sheep have wool which is very rich in oil, but it has hitherto been regarded as so much waste, and detracting as much from the value of the fleece as an equal weight of dirt.

James Winter, living one hundred miles from Melbourne, Australia, has lately been visiting noted Merino sheep growers in this country and purchasing the improved stock for breeding purposes. His object is to cross the common Australian sheep with the best American rams, to increase the weight and improve the quality of the fleece.

Trees send great distances for water. Willow roots have been found in wells 60 feet from the tree. Elm roots also go the same distance. It is well known that trees allowed to grow in swampy and malarious soils do much towards absorbing the surplus water and promoting the health of the locality.

One of the best methods, says M. P. de Gasparin, of preventing the ravages of the phylloxera is to keep the soil of the vineyards continually moist, and in the southeast of France this is effected by keeping the vineyard submerged during the winter.

An exchange says: The desire to supply nitrogen in manure has led to the use of old leather for this purpose. Though the nitrogen is chemically the same as from other substances, it has no manurial value, and is, therefore, a cheat upon purchasers.

An Ohio fruit-grower revived a seemingly dead pear tree by spading half a peck of salt into the ground around the tree. The tree improved the second and third years, and has since borne a heavy crop of fruit.

A Maine farmer has found out that thirty acres in apple orchards on an almost valueless rocky farm are worth to him over $2,000 a year. His specialty is the Roxbury russet.

Referring to the profit arising from bees, an exchange states that Rev. O. Clute, of Iowa City, besides attending to duties as a pastor, sold last year $2,500 worth of bees and honey.

A coat of paint to the surface of a fruit or ornamental tree, when large limbs have been cut off, prevents decay and injury to the tree.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.

Mr. Rutland, Honorary Secretary of the Berks Archæological Society, assisted by Dr. Stevens, has made another interesting archæological discovery near Maidenhead, about 100 yards from the Thames. On opening a tumulous in "Batlyngemead," a small, angular building was found, containing a fireplace. Among other articles found therein was a quantity of buff pottery, coated with greenish-black glaze of the fourteenth century. This discovery cleared up the period at which the building was formed, but it is difficult to say who the occupants were. They could not have been very lowly people to have used pottery of that character. Earthenware vessels were very costly at that period, and even the nobility used chiefly vessels of silver, wood or pewter, on account of their durability. It is thought by Mr. Rutland that as Queen Elizabeth let the fishing of the Thames in parcels for periods of twenty-one years, the hut was the abode of a river ranger. It might have been the casual residence of a forester or ranger in the ancient forest of Windsor, which, although nominally disafforsted in the thirteenth century, virtually remained a forest for centuries after that time, as disafforestation did not mean the actual destruction of the forest, but the parceling out of portions of it to those who had been serviceable to the Crown and others, thus leading ultimately to its destruction. Flint flakes and other flint implements had been present, together with bones of ox, pig, horse and red deer, and scraps of Romano-British pottery, similar to those found in the mold of the Taplow mound on the opposite side of the river, proving, as he believed, that various peoples had frequented both sides of the river from the earliest times, and that the Saxons in removing the materials of the hill to form the tumulus, had unknowingly built up their mound with earth containing relics of earlier occupants of the hill.—[London Times.

How They Do Things Out West.

One of the proprietors of the Weston Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., Mr. C. S. Bigelow, speaking of St. Jacobs Oil as a conqueror of pain, uses this expression: "It is the boss."

THREE OF TURGENEFF'S PROSE POEMS.

A SEA VOYAGE.

Once I sailed in a little steamer from Hamburg to London. We two were the only passengers—I and a little monkey, a female Nisiti, that a Hamburg merchant was sending as a gift to his English partner.

The little creature was on deck, fastened by a chain to a bench; it strained at its chain, and piped complainingly like a bird.

Each time that I passed by it stretched out its cold, black hand toward me, and gazed straight at me with melancholy, almost human eyes. I took its hand, and it ceased to pipe and to pull its chain.

We were becalmed. The sea lay there like a motionless, leaden lake. Its extent did not appear great, for a thick fog, which veiled even the peaks of the mast, lay upon it. The sun hung like a dull, red speck in this gloomy fog; toward evening, however, it shone forth, and spread a strange, mysterious red over the sky.

Long, even ripples, like the folds of massive, silken stuffs, swept back from the prow of the vessel; they parted, curled, and then lay smooth, and at last vanished with a splash. The whirling foam grew into balls beneath the monotonously churning wheel; it became milky, and, lightly frothing, was scattered around; then flowed along in serpentine streaks, also to disappear and be swallowed up by the dense fog.

And incessantly complaining, intolerable as the monkey's squeak, sounded the tinkle of the little bell on the helm.

Here and there a seal sprang up, plunged head over heels, and then disappeared under the gently curling plain.

The Captain, a taciturn man with dark, sunburnt features, stood smoking his short pipe, and sullenly spitting into the motionless sea.

To all my questions he only replied by short murmurs; I was therefore, though against my will, forced to consort with my sole fellow-voyager, the monkey.

I seated myself beside it—it ceased complaining and stretched out its hand to me.

The continual fog enveloped us in its drowsy atmosphere; together we sat there, sunk in the same unconscious brooding, like two relations.

I smile now when I think of it. * * * I felt differently then.

But we have all a mother's heart for children—and it was sweet to me to see how confidingly quiet the little creature grew, and how it clung to me, as a friend. —November, 1879.

THE MONK.

I knew a monk, a hermit, a saint. He lived solely for the delight of prayer, and, intoxicated with praying, remained so long standing upon the cold pavement of the church, until his legs below the knees swelled and became stony pillars. They lost all sense of feeling—still he stood there and prayed.

I understood him—perhaps envied him even—and he also will understand me, but he shall not break his staff upon me, for I cannot attain his joys.

He has succeeded in annihilating his detested Self; but, if I am unable to pray, it is not because of self-love.

To me Self is perhaps even more burdensome and hateful than it was to him. He has discovered that in which he forgets himself. I also have found it—Oblivion—though not for ever.

He lies not, neither do I lie.—November, 1879.

WE WILL STRUGGLE.

What an insignificant trifle may often give quite a different turn to the affairs of men!

Once I went pensively along the street. Dark forebodings filled my breast, despair took possession of my being.

I raised my head. * * * Straight before me, between two rows of poplar trees, stretched the way like an arrow.

And over against the path, some ten paces distant from me, a family of sparrows were hopping about in the marsh—sprightly, merry, and full of confidence.

One in particular drew attention to himself by the fearless way in which he hopped about; he swelled out his breast, and chirped as impudently as if the devil himself could not harm him. Without doubt some conqueror!

Meanwhile, high overhead in heaven, a hawk was wheeling, whose intention perhaps was to devour this same conqueror.

I saw this, it made me laugh, and I took courage; the gloomy thoughts vanished; I felt once more courage, enterprise, vital power.

May not also a hawk be wheeling above my head? The devil himself! * * * We will struggle!—November, 1879.

PURE AIR.

No time could be better than the present for beginning the practice of house ventilation by the window, which is still, in the majority of houses, the readiest and the safest means of obtaining a regular and constant supply of fresh air. The practice, begun in warm weather, may be carried on, with proper care, through autumn and winter. The constantly accumulating impurities derived from breath, from perspiration, from excreta of other kinds collected in sleeping rooms, from the use of gas or lamplight, and too often even now, from suction of sewage gas from waste pipes, by the heat of house fires, etc., render it as necessary for health as for comfort that these should have free egress, and that they should be substituted by the pure outer air. Fresh air from without may very easily be had without draught, and without risk of cold even to delicate persons, if a few simple rules be observed. The cold air of winter, of course, enters with greater force and in greater proportional volume than the more equable summer air, into a warm room. The aperture of ingress must be correspondingly diminished. Air from a window is preferable to that from an opened inner door, no matter how roomy the house, from its more reliable purity.

If the window be the inlet, the fire, fireplace, or it may be the door of a room in summer acting as an outlet, or it may be opened from the top, the extent being regulated according to the outer temperature. There is then a direct inward current at the upper part which follows the roof of the room, thus mingling with any heated waste products which require to be removed, and an interrupted current at the middle, the previous line of junction of the upper and lower sashes, both are broken and diffused by the blinds or curtains. Venetians for this purpose should be turned upwards. A window should never be made to ventilate by opening it from below, unless the open lower spaces be filled up in some way, and ventilation be carried on at the middle, where the sashes join; otherwise draughts are unavoidable. The ventilating pane is hardly less simple and equally efficient and safe method with either of the others. Window ventilation is especially useful in bed-rooms, and its efficiency or otherwise cannot fail to affect the vital powers of the occupant, who, in his slumbers, must trust to other energies than his own for the removal of those impurities and morbific germs which his every breath multiplies around him.

WOODEN SPOOLS.—How wooden spools are made is thus told by the *Scientific American*: The birch is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks, and the blocks are dried in a hot-air kiln. At the time they are sawed a hole is bored through them. One whirl of the little block against the sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spools at the rate of one a second. A small boy feeds the spool machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine is automatic, but cannot do the sorting. The spools are revolved rapidly in drums, and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red or black. They are made in thousands of shapes and sizes. When one sees on a spool of thread "100 yards," or "200 yards," these words do not signify that the thread has been measured, but that the spool has been gauged and is supposed to contain so much thread. When a silk or linen or cotton firm wants a spool made, it sends a pattern to the spool-maker. This pattern gives the size and shape of the barrel and the head and bevel. One factory in Maine turns out 100,000 gross of spools a day.

JOHN G. RIDDLER, Jefferson City, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is very popular, and people who use it always speak well of it."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents, SAN FRANCISCO. m20 4ply

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J. HYMAN, JR. & BRO.,

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M—STREET FOUNDRY, BETWEEN FOURTH and Fifth. Cast Iron Founder. Manufacturer of all kinds of Cast and Rod Iron Railings and Fences. All Building Castings made to order. s5 4p1m

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CHAS. H. POWERS, M. D.

OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER SEVENTH and J streets, Sacramento. Office hours: 9 to 12, 3 to 5, 7 to 8. d1-tf

DRS. KELLOGG & GOSS,

CORNER SEVENTH AND I STS., SACRAMENTO. Office Hours:

Miss Dr. Kellogg—	Miss Dr. Goss—
9 to 10 A. M.	8 to 9 A. M.
12 to 2 P. M.	2 to 5 P. M.
6 to 7 P. M.	7 to 8 P. M. s26-

DR. LAINE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 323 J street, between Third and Fourth. Hours—8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office of City Superintendent of Public Schools at same place. se5-4p1m

CHARLES E. PINKHAM, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office—removed to 818 Eighth street, between H and I. Residence next door. Office hours till 9 A. M.; from 1 to 3, and 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. jy13-1m

DR. NIXON,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, M STREET, BEtween Ninth and Tenth, Nos. 918 and 920. Will visit the Railroad Hospital daily at 9:30 A. M. Office hours—8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M., and evenings. jy14-1m

WM. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.,

OCULIST, AURIST AND PHYSICIAN FOR Diseases of the Throat, No. 429 J street, corner of Fifth, over Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, Cal. Hours—9:30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. Sundays—9:30 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. jy1-tf

W. A. HUSHSON, M. D.,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office, southwest corner of Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Residence, southeast corner of Seventh and N streets, Sacramento. Office Hours: 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.; and on Sundays only, 7 to 8 P. M. je25-4p1m

DR. A. E. BRUNE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, GRADUATE OF the University of Berlin, Germany. Office and residence, No. 521 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Office hours—9 to 11 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. jy16-tf

WALLACE A. BRIGGS, M. D.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, NO. 212 J STREET Sacramento.

Office Hours: { 8 to 9 A. M. / 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. / 6:30 to 8 P. M. } je12-6p1

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Heavy Oregon Cassimere, Velvet-Finished Suits, Light and Dark Gray, regular sizes	$20
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Fine Dress Suits, Fancy Cassimere, Worsted	$27 50
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Large Assortment of Gents' Fancy Cassimere, All-Wool Pants	$2 50 to $5
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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Commencing Saturday, October 20, 1883, AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, TRAINS AND BOATS WILL LEAVE SACRAMENTO AS FOLLOWS:

6 00 A. M.—(Daily) San Francisco Passengers Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo and Calistoga. Second-class passenger cars for San Francisco attached.

6:30 A. M.—(Sundays excepted)—Accommodation Train to Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding.

9:40 A. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Emigrant Train to Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.

10:00 A. M.—(or as soon thereafter as practicable—Sundays excepted). Steamer for San Francisco, touching at a way ports on the Sacramento river.

11:05 A. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train. Connects at Galt with Passenger Train for Ione, and at Lathrop with the S. P. Atlantic Express for Madera, Mojave, Daggett, Ten Needles (A. & P. R. R.), Newhall (Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Colton (San Diego), Yuma, Maricopa (Prescott), Tucson, Benson (Guaymas, Mexico), Deming (A. T. & S. F. R. R.), El Paso (T. & P. R. R.), San Antonio and New Orleans. Connects also at Niles for San Jose.

11:30 A. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Woodland, Williams, Willows, Tehama and Red Bluff.

12:40 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Passenger Train for Auburn and Colfax.

2:50 P. M.—(Daily)—San Francisco Passenger Train, via Benicia. Connects at Suisun for Vallejo. Connects also at Calistoga. (Sundays excepted), for Calistoga.

3:10 P. M.—(Daily)—Oregon Express for Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Redding (Portland, Oregon).

4:55 P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Pacific Express, via Benicia for San Francisco.

5:00 P. M.—(Daily)—Local Train to Lathrop, connecting with S. P. Emigrant Train for The Needles, Deming and El Paso.

7:30 P. M.—(Daily)—Passenger Train for Woodland and Knight's Landing.

7:55 P. M.—(Daily)—C. P. Atlantic Express (for Colfax, Reno (Carson and Virginia), Battle Mountain Austin), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden, Council Bluffs and East.

A. N. TOWNE.....General Manager
T. H. GOODMAN.....Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent
ja9-4ptf

Sacramento & Placerville Railroad.

On and after Wednesday, May 30, 1883, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Trains will run between Sacramento and Shingle Springs as follows:

Leave Sacramento for Folsom, Latrobe and Shingle Springs	7:30 A. M.
Leave Sacramento for Folsom	4:00 P. M.
Leave Shingle Springs for Latrobe, Folsom and Sacramento	11:15 A. M.
Leave Latrobe for Folsom and Sacramento	12:00 M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento	7:50 A. M.
Leave Folsom for Sacramento	1:15 P. M.

m12 tf J. B. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

For Portland and Astoria (Oregon).

THE OREGON RAILWAY AND Navigation Company and Pacific Coast Steamship Company will dispatch from Spear-street wharf, for the above ports, one of their new Al Iron Steamships, viz.:

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OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE SPLENDID NEW 3,000-TON steamships will leave the Company's Wharf, corner Steuart and Harrison streets, at 3 P. M.:

MARIPOSA.....FEBRUARY 1st.
ALAMEDA.....FEBRUARY 15th.

Freight, $4 Per Ton.

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OF INTEREST TO HORSE OWNERS. WE, the undersigned, having formed a copartnership, are prepared to do horseshoeing in all its branches. The well-known ability of us both is a sufficient guarantee that we will give satisfaction. Gentlemen's Roadsters, Trotters and Runners a specialty. [ja14-1m] NIXON & WHEELER.

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VIGOR OF LIFE!

THE GREAT MEDICAL VEGETABLE COMpound for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and all Lameness and Pain; 809 K street. Sold by all druggists ja18-4p1m

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THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory and Enfeebled condition of the Genito-Urinary organs.

It specifily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the sad effects of youthful follies and abuse or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

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The Doctor will agree to forfeit $1,000 for a case undertaken not cured. The reason so many cannot get cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHŒA with Hyperæsthia, which requires special treatment.

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Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homœopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASE without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

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And MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Excesses in maturer years, NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, LOST MANHOOD, confusion of ideas, dull eyes, aversion to society, despondency, pimples on the face, loss of energy and memory, frequency of urinating, etc. Remember, that by a combination of remedies of great curative power the Doctor has so arranged his treatment that it will not only afford immediate relief but permanent cure.

MY HOSPITAL EXPERI

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Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

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Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time ... 25 cents
Three times ... 50 cents
One week ... 75 cents
Seven words to constitute a line.

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B Busy of Body, B modest of mind,
B earnest, B truthful, B firm and B fair,
Of all miss B havior B sure to B ware;
B think ere you stumble for what may B fall,
B truthful to self and B faithful to all;
B Brave and B ware of the sins that B set;
B sure that no sin shall another B get.
B watchful, B ready, B open, B frank,
B manly to all men whate'er B their rank,
B just and B generous, B honest, B wise,
B mindful of time, and B certain it flies.
B prudent, B liberal; of order B fond,
Buy less than you need Before Buying Beyond.
B careful, But yet B the first to Bestow,
B temperate, B steadfast, to anger B slow.
B thoughtful, B thankful, whate'er may B tide,
B trustful, B joyful, B cleanly B side,
B pleasant, B patient, B fervent to all,
B Best if you can: But B humble withal;
B prompt and B dutiful, still B polite:
B reverent, B quiet, B sure and B right.
B calm, B retiring, B ne'er led astray,
B grateful, be cautious of those who B tray,
B tender, B loving, B good and B nign—
B loved shalt thou B, and all else B thine.

WHIMS OF WOMEN.

Cynical Spanish proverb: "A woman's tears cost little, but bring her much!"

The course of true love often runs smooth until it is wrecked by the wife's misplaced switch.

When a woman wants to be pretty she bangs her hair, and when she wants to be ugly she bangs the door.

Women never will be paid as much for lecturing as men, simply because they have done so much of it for nothing.

The weak woman who is frightened half to death at the sound of a pistol is not in the least degree alarmed by her own bangs.

A new cigar is appropriately called the "Mother-in-law." It is always sure to get the best of a fellow.—[Yonkers Statesman.

"Now, children," she continued, "what is the meal you eat in the morning called?" "Oatmeal," promptly replied a member of the class.

Lay your finger on your pulse, and know that at every stroke some woman is telling a secret to her neighbor through the knot-hole of a fence.

Oscar Wilde is describing the American girl to English audiences as "a pretty oasis of unreasonableness in a desert of common sense."

"Do you believe in woman's rights?" she demanded, jabbing him in the ribs with her umbrella. "Yes," he replied, as he moved to a safe distance, "I believe in woman's funeral rites."

Woman who has been looking over blankets in a Main-street store: "Well, I didn't mean to buy. Am just looking for a friend." Clerk, politely: "Don't think you'll find your friend among the blankets. We've looked 'em all through."—[Hartford Times.

A petulant Hartwell husband who was trying to get his wife to hurry up dinner the other day, asked her: "Did you ever see a snail?" "Yes." "Where?" "In the road." "Well, I bet you met it." "Why?" "'Cause you would never have caught up with it."—[Hartwell (Ga.) Sun.

"May I have the honor to conduct your daughter to the supper table?" asked a society gentleman of a lady from the country, who is staying with some friends whom she is visiting here in Austin. "May you take her to supper?" was the response; "why, of course, and you can take me too. That's what we came here for."

A few days ago lightning struck a woman in this State, and stripped off her clothing in a twinkling, as it were. The lightning's conduct will not be applauded. What the times demand is a species of lightning that will put the clothes on a woman, in a twinkling, when her husband or lover is waiting for her to dress for church or the opera.—[Norristown Herald.

Some young ladies have invented a new plan for securing husbands. "They go out boating with the man of their choice, contrive to upset the boat, then grab him and save his life, the victim generally showing his gratitude by marrying his preserver." It is a novel scheme—for young ladies who can swim; but the probabilities are that a few years after marriage the man will regret that his life was saved.

She said she wanted a ticket "to Wyandotte and return," and the pale, gentlemanly agent, with the dark mustache, asked as he took up the pasteboard, "Single?" "It ain't any of your business as I know," she responded tartly. "I might have been married a dozen times if I'd felt like providin' for some poor, shiftless wretch of a man." He doesn't ask ladies if they want "single" tickets any more. He's afraid to.

THE FOOD OF CHILDREN.—Robert Collyer once, when lecturing to a country audience, contrasted the strictness of the old days and the laxity of the present time, and, while commending the latter, made this remark: "Let the children begin at which end of dinner they please." A young mother, who hung on his words of wisdom, treasured this particular saying, and a few days after proceeded to put it in practice, but some how it did not seem so sensible at midday, and she was herself reminded of Mr. Browning's line that "colors seen by candlelight are not the same by day;" but with the mild persistence of her sex, she would not abandon the stand she had taken without a good deal of argument. "Where is the harm in giving the child his piece of pie or dish of pudding first, if he prefers it in that way?" she asked herself, and she did not get a very definite reply; but when she turned, as every wife should, to the acknowledged head of the house, she was at once enlightened. Of course, the child would prefer the sweet first, and his appetite for the more nourishing and substantial part of the meal would be diminished. This is the reason why even a cookie a little while before dinner is not conducive to health. After more thought the mother arrived at the conclusion that the pretty theory must be given up, and she instituted a rule that never between meals should one of the children have anything unless he or she were hungry enough to demand bread and butter without sugar.

FREAKS OF WATCHES. — "Decidedly watches are queer things," said D. H. Hopkinson, of the *Jewelers' Circular*, seated in the easy chair of his editorial sanctuary. "They possess some unaccountable peculiarities. For instance, some time about the beginning of last summer, when there had been a succession of fine displays of the aurora borealis, it was estimated that in a single night in the city of New York the main springs of not less than 3,000 watches broke. This estimate is based on actual inquiries. Fine, sensitive watches are peculiarly liable to be affected by electric atmospheric disturbances. During the months of June, July and August, when these phenomena are most frequent, there are more main springs broken then than during all the remaining months of the year. They break in a variety of ways, sometimes snapping into as many as twenty-seven pieces."

SUNDAY EASY-CHAIR.

COMFORT.

[Written many years since by Carrie Hale Bradley, formerly of Sacramento, and who died recently at Placerville.]

Had thy love no power to save
From the damp and chilling grave;
Have thy treasures one by one
Left thee weeping here alone?
Weep, yet trust, for Jesus wept
O'er the grave where loved ones slept.

Art thou tempted much, and tried,
Vexed with weakness, sin and pride?
Do thy passions spurn control,
And bind in chains thy fainting soul?
Look on high and thou shalt live,
Jesus' love can yet forgive.

Do life's cares, a deepening throng,
Ever moan their wearying song
Of some pleasures that are gone—
Of some trials yet to come?
Weary mortal, thou art blessed;
Heavy laden, come and rest.

When thy brow is cold and pale,
And thy throbbing pulses fail;
When thou seek'st the unknown shore,
And life's keenest pang is o'er,
Pillowed on thy Savior's breast
Go to thy eternal rest.

To do so no more is the truest repentance.—[Luther.

I came from God, and I'm going back to God; and I won't have any gaps of death in the middle of my life.—[George McDonald.

God openeth many hearts with gentle picklocks, while with others he useth the crowbar of terrible judgments—[C. H. Spurgeon.

As water runs down form the swelling hills, and flows together in the lowly vale, so grace flows not but into the humble hearts.—[Augustine.

Sin is never at a stay; if we do not retreat from it we shall advance in it; and the further on we go the more we have to come back.—[Barrow.

Our lives are like some complicated machine, working on one side of a wall and delivering the finished fabric on the other. We cannot cross the barrier and see the end. The work is in our hands, the completion is not.

To be nameless in worthy deeds exceeds an infamous history. The Canaanitish woman lives more happily without a name than Herodias with one; and who would not rather have been the penitent thief than Pilate?—[Sir Thomas Browne.

Knowledge without grace is worth little. Grace without knowledge is shorn of its strength. Grace and knowledge make a strong and beautiful character, adorned with virtue and enriched with all the elements of spiritual power.—[Rev. T. J. Crane.

The way of salvation is a highway—highways are always free; the peasant has the same right as the peer; the meanest beggar has the same warrant to travel this road as the greatest monarch. Proud nature does not like this—"Whosoever will, let him come."

We acknowledge ourselves naked of all virtue, that we may be clothed by God; empty of all good, that we may be filled by Him; slaves to sin, that we may be liberated by Him; weak, that we may be supported by Him; divest ourselves of all ground of glorying, that He alone may be eminently glorious, and we may glory in Him.—[Calvin.

Whatever the mind longs for, whatever the hands reach, whatever the reason considers, these, O, Lord! are thy forms. I am pervaded by thee; thou containest me; and I have sheltered me under thy protection. Thou art scriptures and laws, planets and suns, the formed and the formless; and the day and the night are thy eyes. Those who possess knowledge, and whose minds are pure, see the whole world as the form of wisdom, which is thine.—[Hindu.

Our relations with Christ are personal. He is a person. The laws of attraction and repulsion which govern us in regard to other persons obtain very largely. Note the causeless likes and dislikes of society, which might be put under the intelligent control of the will. A man may causelessly admit and nourish an aversion to a church, a denomination, and the very Christ himself, which aversion the will could, at any one time, have suppressed.—[Rev. Emory Haynes.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around, when sickness falls on the heart, when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists—in the heart. They only deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend, or labored to make one happy. The good and the kind, the affectionate and the virtuous, see and feel the heavenly influence.

Despair is the devil's best ally, and discouragement is the traitor who oftenest opens the door to it. A disheartened man is always a weak man; he has not only lost courage for the moment, but he has begun to doubt the possibility of victory; he is ready to accept defeat as a foregone conclusion. Instead of searching out the sources of his weakness in his own character, he is beginning to discover them in his inheritance; to feel that he was doomed to defeat before he came upon the field of struggle, and that he can do nothing to avert a fate already decreed for him. This is the hour of supreme peril; this is of temptations the most insidious and dangerous; it is a veritable whisper from the devil, and should be put aside with the same horror with which a healthy mind would thrust aside thoughts of suicide.—[Christian Union.

Purity is not abstinence from outward deeds of profligacy. It is not a mere recoil from impurity of thought. It is the quick, sensitive delicacy to which the very conception of evil is offensive. It is a virtue which has its residence within, which takes guardianship of the heart as of a citadel or individual sanctuary, in which no wrong or worthless imagination is permitted to dwell. It is not purity of action that we contend for, it is exalted purity of heart, the ethereal purity of the third heaven; and if it is at once settled in the heart, it gives the peace, the triumph, and the serenity of heaven along with it. There is a health and harmony in the soul, a beauty which, though it effloresces in the countenance and the port, is itself so thoroughly internal as to make purity of heart the most distinctive guidance of character that is ripening and expanding for the glories of eternity.—[Chalmers.

Two plain people, centuries ago, hoteled in a village barn, after a walk of eighty miles, too long a trudge for one in poor health. No lords of state awaiting in ante-chamber, as when other kings are born. No messengers mounted at the doorway, ready to herald the advent from city to city. No medical skill in attendance. No satin-lined cradle to receive the infantile guest. But a monarch born in the hostelry called the house of Chim Ham; the night with diamonded finger pointing down to the place; the door of heaven set wide open to look out; from orchestral batons of light dripping the oratorios of the Messiah; on lowest doorstep of heaven the minstrels of God discoursing of glory and goodwill. Soon after the white-bearded astrologists kneel, and from leathern pouch chink the skekels, and from open sacks exhale the frankincense and rustle out the bundles of myrrh. The loosened star: the escaped doxology of celestials; the chill December night aflush with May morn; our world a lost star, and another star rushing down the sky that night to beckon the wanderer home again, shall yet make all nations keep Christmas. Are there no new lessons from the story not yet hackneyed by oft repeatal? Oh, yes! Know in the first place, it was a sidereal appearance that led the way. "Lo, the star which they saw in the East went before them." Why not a black cloud in the shape of a hand or finger pointing down to the sacred birthplace? A cloud means trouble, and the world had had trouble enough. Why not a shaft of lightning, quivering and flashing and striking down to the sacred birthplace? Lightning means destruction, a shattering and consuming power, and the world wanted no more destruction. But it was a star, and that means joy, that means hope, that means good cheer, that means ascendency. A star! that means creative power, for did not the morning stars sing together when the portfolio of the worlds was opened? A star! That means defense, for did not the stars fight in their course against Sisera and for the Lord's people? A star! That means brilliant continuance, for are not the righteous to shine as the stars forever and ever? A star! That means the opening of eternal joy. The day star in the heart. The morning star of the Redeemer.—[Dr. Talmage, in Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

A HEADLESS ROOSTER ALIVE A YEAR.

The following is from the Washington *Post*:

M. P. Key, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, walked into the office of Assistant District Attorney Moore at the Police Court yesterday morning, carrying a basket containing a headless rooster, alive and well. "This curious bird," he explained, "has been for several days on exhibition at No. 941 Pennsylvania avenue, and I have the supposed owners, Randolph Warrick and Henry Irving, under arrest under the cruelty to animals regulations." In a few seconds the office of Mr. Moore was thronged with curious people who wanted to see the chicken. When the basket was opened the headless bird hopped out. Its body and legs were fully developed, and also the neck, but a greater portion of the head was gone. Indeed it seemed that the whole head had been chopped off, but on examination it was shown that only the eyes and beak were gone, the base of the brain and ears being left. Subsequently Warrick and Irving had a hearing in Court. They were defended by Campbell Carrington. The defense was that the chicken was nothing more than an ordinary curiosity. Warrick stated that he purchased the rooster about a month ago from a man in Richmond, Va., and paid $25 for it. The original owner stated that the fowl had been headless for over a year. Its head was lost one morning when the owner chopped off the heads of a number of other chickens. Instead of dying, like the rest, this one lived, flopped around, and was subsequently kept alive by pushing food down his windpipe. The witness then explained how the rooster was fed, and added that when he came to this city he received a permit to exhibit it from Chief of Police Dye. The question of cruelty was argued at length, and Judge Snell finally fined Warrick $50. Irving was discharged, as nothing was developed to show that he had any responsible interest in the chicken. In pronouncing his decision, Judge Snell said that any creature without apparent brain evidently suffered, and the usage of the chicken in question for exhibition purposes was cruelty. He also questioned the action of Chief of Police Dye in granting a permit to exhibit. Warrick gave bonds to appear for a further hearing, and the chicken was carried off in the basket by Mr. Key. The case excited considerable interest. Young Irving said after the hearing that he believed Barnum would give $1,000 for the rooster.

A PUZZLE FOR ASTRONOMERS.

Dr. James Kennedy contributes the following to the Toronto *Globe*: How is it that the earth's orbit has an inclination of just 23½ degrees toward its axis? Whether the operations of this particular arrangement of our planetary system have been clearly traced to natural causes I do not know. I submit the following: The distribution of land is as two to one, and the relative density of land and water is as five to one in favor of the northern hemisphere. The preponderence of weight, therefore, being largely in its favor, and this added to the large excess of minerals north of the equator, gives proportionally greater intensity to magnetic force. Also, that the center of gravity is not in the center of bulk, but in the center of weight, hence some miles nearer to the north than the south pole. Then as per low regulating projectis, the northern or heaviest hemisphere as to bulk will continualy strive for the center of gravity, proportional to the tractile force, throwing the southern or light hemisphere outward and behind. Next, the orbit of the earth is elipsoidal, the sun or tractile power being in one of the foci. The longer diameter of the orbit is 3,000,000 miles greater than the shorter, the sun being that distance nearer to us now than it will be on the 1st of July next, in consequence of which the sun's apparent motion is slower when in the northern signs than when he traverses the southern ones. Also that the axis of the earth is always parallel to its plane. Such are the facts and their conditions. Does their combined operation produce the inclination of the earth's orbit to its axis as a dignite resultant? I think so. Take the earth at its autumnal equinox, September 22d. It now enters in elipsis nearest the sun, and on the 22d of December makes its nearest approach. On the 22d of June it reaches its greatest distance from that orb. As the earth nears the sun the traction will increase according to the law—inversely as the square of distance—and it will be greatest on the northern hemisphere, proportional to its greater density and the nearer distance of the center of gravity to the north pole. Hence there is a continuous effort to tilt the north pole toward the gravitating force. This effort is counteracted by the magnetic force always striving in the plane of its own axis, and at right angles to the gravitating force. The earth must per force of gravity come nearer the sun, and per magnetic force it must not change the direction of its axis. neither force can yield to the other: the earth is obedient to both, hence it proceeds between them, the contending or adjusted forces operating as indicated, raise the earth (so to say) between the 22d of September and the 22d of December just 23½°, and is causative of the inclination of the earth's orbit to its axis. In a newspaper article it is enough to enunciate the principle, which I have done.

A HAPPY FAMILY.—M. Manouvrier communicates the following notes regarding a "happy family" to the *Bulletin* of the Zoological Society of France: The companions were a large watch-dog, a male and a female cat, two female hounds, two hares and a pair of pigeons. The pigeons, accustomed to live without molestation and gifted with too little intelligence to understand the situation, were the tyrants of the place, driving both cats and dogs away from the lighted portion of the floor. The poor cat, awakened from her pleasant sleep in the sun by the cooing, and finally by the sundry pecks of the feeble bird on nose and feet, would often gently give up her place, but would sometimes move too slowly, and, teased beyond endurance, would occasionally bound upon it without hurting it. If the pigeon still continued its attacks, poor puss would discharge her nervous tension by giving four or five bounds in the air and then walk away. One of the hunting dogs, who was very young, would often watch the hares at their play, while the struggle going on in his brain between opposed inclinations was evidenced by a violent trembling of the body. The hares were always somewhat timid with the dogs and cats, yet would administer blows with their feet when the former played too roughly with them. These animals lived in a restaurant.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—When ex-President Andrew Jackson, in March, 1845, received news of the annexation of Texas, he sat down and wrote a letter to General Sam Houston, in which he said: "I congratulate you. I congratulate Texas and the United States on this glorious result, on which depended the safety and prosperity of both Texas and the United States. The Congress of the United States (with the President) has reannexed Texas to our glorious Union as far as she could without the consent of Texas, which all the Democracy of this Union believe will be speedily yielded by the people of Texas through her constituted authorities. I now behold the great American Eagle, with her Stars and Stripes, hovering over the lone star of Texas, with cheering voice, welcoming it into our glorious Union, and proclaiming to Mexico and all foreign Governments, 'You must not attempt to tread on Texas!—that the united Stars and Stripes now defend her.' Glorious result! in which you, General, have acted a noble part, and your name is now recorded among the heroes, the patriots and philanthropists."

The records division of the War Department has recently come into possession of an old scrap-book containing many curious relics of war times. Among the evidences of how the Confederates were sometimes pressed for supplies of different kinds, there are to be found in this scrap-book pieces of newspapers printed on the back of wall paper, also Confederate bonds printed on the same sort of paper, while there are also some samples of State bonds printed on common brown wrapping paper.

THE GEAR THAT IS GIFTED.

The Scotch have a queer old ballad,
Which I heard only once and forget,
Except these two lines of the chorus,
Which are lingering with me yet;
So simple and wise in their wisdom,
I think they are worthy to con,—
"The gear that is gifted, it never
Will wear like the gear that is won."

Now let us all read it and learn it,
If we work with our hands, we are wise;
The things that we make will be precious,
The things that we earn we shall prize.
The saying is full of true wisdom,
The lines are well worthy to con,—
"The gear that is gifted, it never
Will wear like the gear that is won."

The world is all full of kind helpers,
And the lazy can easily shirk;
Most things can be purchased with money,
And to buy takes less time than to work;
But remember this proverb of wisdom,
Of wisdom well worthy to con,—
"The gear that is gifted, it never
Will wear like the gear that is won."

No matter if we have our millions,—
They cannot be counted upon;
The days may be near that are rainy,
The days when our millions are gone;
Then remember this proverb of wisdom
To live by, as well as to con,—
"The gear that is gifted, it never
Will wear like the gear that is won."
—[Selected.

A YOUTHFUL FINANCIER.

Will Taylor, the son of the present American Consul at Marseilles, was a good deal like other boys at school in his old home at Hudson, Wisconsin. One day he called his father into the library and said:

"Pa, I don't like to tell you, but the teacher and I have had trouble."

"What's the matter now?"

"Well, I cut one of the desks a little with my knife, and the teacher says I've got to pay $1 or take a lickin'."

"Well, why don't you take the licking and say nothing more about it? I can stand considerable physical pain, so long as it visits our family in that form. Of course it is not pleasant to be flogged, but you have broken a rule of the school, and I guess you'll have to stand it. I presume that the teacher will in wrath remember mercy, and avoid disabling you so that you can't get your coat on any more."

"But, pa, I feel mighty bad about it already, and if you would pay my fine I'd never do it again. I know a good deal more about it now, and I will never do it again. A dollar ain't much to you, pa, but it's a heap to a boy that hasn't got a cent. If I could make a dollar as easy as you can, pa, I'd never let my little boy get flogged that way just to save a dollar. If I had a little fellow that got licked bekuz I didn't put up for him, I'd hate the sight of money always. I'd feel as ef every dollar I had in my pocket had been taken out of my little kid's back."

"Well, now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you a dollar to save you from punishment this time, but if anything of this kind ever occurs again, I'll hold you while the teacher licks you, and then I'll get the teacher to hold you while I lick you. That's the way I feel about that. If you want to go around whittling up our educational institutions you can do so, but you will have to purchase them afterward yourself. I don't propose to buy any more damaged school furniture. You propably grasp my meaning, do you not? I send you to school to acquire an education, not to acquire liabilities so that you can come around and make an assessment on me. I feel a great interest in you, Willie, but I do not feel as though it should be an assessable interest. I want to go on, of course, and improve the property, but when I pay my dues on it I want to know that it goes toward development work. I don't want my assessments to go toward the purchase of a school desk with American hieroglyphics carved on it. I hope you will bear this in mind, my son, and beware. It will be greatly to your interest to beware. If I were in your place I would put in a large portion of my time in the beware business."

The boy took the dollar and went thoughtfully to school, and no more was ever said about the matter until Mr. Taylor learned casually several months later that the Spartan youth had received the walloping and filed away the dollar for future reference. The boy was afterwards heard to say that he favored a much heavier fine in cases of that kind. One whipping was sufficient, he said, but he favored a fine of $5. It ought to be severe enough to make it an object.—[Bill Nye.

WATER AS PRECIOUS AS GOLD.

Flagstaff a year ago was an unredeemed inferno; now it is for the most part quiet and of good repute. It owes its pemanancy to the timber business. From northwestern Arizona down to the southeast into western New Mexico stretches a vast belt of magnificent pine forest. Here the belt is cut by the railroad just under the shadow of the San Francisco mountains. The trees are of extraordinary hight, straight and huge in their proportions. Between them there is no undergrowth—all is clear and open. Here and there the openings widen out into beautiful natural parks, clothed with a rich growth of grass. No finer cattle country could be imagined, save for the lack of water. Water is almost literally as precious as gold. Men go out prospecting for springs just as the miner searches for croppings of ore. He who secures a spring can control thousands of acres of land. But the springs are few, often small, and not always trustworthy. The Little Antelope Spring, which supplies the cluster of cabins hard by, sometimes runs dry. Then water is hauled in barrels for miles and sold like any other commodity. The sawmill which runs out a hundred thousand feet of lumber a day to supply a contract of 32,000,000 feet for the Mexican Central Railway, is run by steam power. Yet for this it is necessary to pump the water in pipes from springs nine miles away. At Winslow the railroad company sunk an artesian well 1,700 feet and struck salt water. At Ash Fork they sunk another well, which proved a failure. From the line of New Mexico the railroad runs for many miles through the barren valley of the Rio Puerco. The river bed is broad, but the stream itself is a scanty rivulet. Yet when there comes one of the sudden, fierce thunder-storms peculiar to this region the plains are flooded, and in an hour the river becomes a raging torrent. I have seen this happen again and again, for it is the rainy season now; but in a few hours the water disappears, the torrents plunges into underground water-courses, and the sands are parched as before. It has been suggested that huge stone tanks be constructed to hold the water, instead of permitting it to flow off at once. The suggestion seems a good one. Arteisan wells have never obtained much success in the Western country, and the water problem remains one of vital importance.—[Cor. New York Tribune.

INSANITY AMONG SHEEP-HERDERS. — Sheep ranches are usually desolate places; a great stretch of seemingly bare lands, with a few fenced corrals, blackened and foul-smelling; the home and out-buildings clustered together in a hollow or on a hill-side where there is water; the less human the neighborhood the better. The loneliness of the life is of itself a salient objection to the industry. Of this the great owners need know nothing; they can live where they like. But for the small sheep men, the shepherds, and above all, the herders, it is a terrible life—how terrible is shown by the frequency of insanity among herders. Sometimes, after only a few months of the life, a herder goes suddenly mad. After learning this fact, it is no longer possible to see the picturesque side of the effective groups one so often comes on suddenly in the wilderness—sheep peacefully grazing, and the shepherd lying on the ground watching them, or the whole flock racing in a solid, fleecy, billowy scamper up or down a steep hillside, with the dogs leaping and barking on all sides at once. One scans the shepherd's face alone, with pitying fear lest he may be losing his wits.

RAILROADS IN OHIO.—The report of the Commissioner of Railroads in Ohio shows a steady growth in the mileage and in the business of the railways in that State. There were, June 30, 1883, 6,900 miles of railway in the State, an increase over the number of miles of the preceding year of 13 06 per cent. The capital stock of these railways represents a value of $250,743,376 17, an increase of 4.9 per cent. The capital stock and debts makes the sum of $478,069,435 16, showing a decline in the indebtedness of 9.55 per cent.

MILITARY REPRISALS.

The abolition of slavery, which in Western Europe has been the greatest achievement of modern civilization, did not, unfortunately, tend to greater mildness in the customs of war. For in ancient times the sale of prisoners as slaves operated to restrain that indiscriminate and objectless slaughter which has been, even to cases within this century, the marked feature of the battlefield, and more especially where cities or places have been taken by storm. Avarice ceased to operate, as it once did, in favor of humanity. In one day the population of Magdeburg, taken by storm, was reduced from 25,000 to 2,700; and an English eye-witness of that event thus describes it: "Of 25,000, some said 30,000, people, there was not a soul to be seen alive, till the flames drove those that were hid in vaults and secret places to seek death in the streets rather then perish in the fire; of the miserable creatures some were killed, too, by the furious soldiers, but at last they saved the lives of such as came out of their cellars and holes, and so about 2,000 poor, desperate creatures were left." "There was little shooting; the execution was all cutting of throats and mere house murders. * * * We could see the poor people in crowds driven down the streets, flying from the fury of the soldiers, who followed butchering them as fast as they could, and refused mercy to anybody, till, driving them down to the river's edge, the desperate wretches would throw themselves into the river, where thousands of them perished, especially women and children." It is difficult to read this graphic description of a stormed city without the suspicion arising in the mind that a sheer thirst for blood and love of murder is a much more potent sustainer of war than it is usual or agreeable to believe. The narratives of most victories and of taking cities support this theory. At Brescia, for instance, taken by the French from the Venetians in 1512, it is said that 20,000 of the latter fell to only 50 of the former. When Rome was sacked in 1527 by the Imperialist forces, we are told that "the soldiery threw themselves upon the unhappy multitude, and, without distinction of age or sex, massacred all who came in their way. Strangers were spared as little as Romans, for the murderers fired indiscriminately at every one, from a mere thirst of blood."—[J. A. Farmer, in the Gentleman's Magazine.

A National Homestead Monument Association has been organized at Mitchell, D. T., for the purpose of commemorating the beneficent provisions of the homestead law. It is proposed to erect a shaft 160 feet high in the center of a quarter section of land—160 acres—and to ask every settler to contribute at least one cent for every acre he has secured under the law.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Attention, Exempts!—The regular annual election for officers of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Sacramento will be held on FRIDAY, January 25, 1884, at Fireman's Hall, on Eighth street, between J and K, Sacramento. The officers of election, are: Eli Mayo, Judge; J. F. Dreman, and Anthony Green, Inspectors. The polls will be open from 3 to 7 P. M. A member three months in arrears for dues or fines cannot vote.
Dated Sacramento, January 15, 1884.
J. C. DEVINE, President.
WM. AVERY, Secretary. ja15-10t

Dry Tetter.
For years I was afflicted with Dry Tetter of the most obstinate type. Was treated by many of the best physicians; took quantities of mercury, potash and arsenic, which instead of curing the Tetter, crippled me up with mineral poison and rheumatism. The Tetter continued to grow worse, and the itching almost made me crazy. In this condition I was induced to take Swift's Specific, and the result was as astonishing as it was gratifying. In a few months the Tetter was entirely well, the Mercurial Poisoning all out of my system, and I was a well man—and due only to Swift's Specific. All like sufferers should take it. JAMES DUNNING,
j49-2mF Louisville, Ky.

Redding's Russia Salve has proved its efficiency by test of three-quarters of a century. o2-1vTuThS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o6-1yS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. d15-1yMWS

MARKETS.

CALIFORNIA MARKET,
No. 938 SECOND STREET, BET. I AND J.

NICOLAUS & LEINBERGER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Butchers and Dealers in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, and Sausages, etc. ja12-1plm

A. HEILBRON & BRO,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS. Having purchased the City Market, on J street, between Front and Second, from P. Herzog, we shall endeavor to keep the same supplied with the BEST of MEATS. We offer special inducements to the trade, and being connected with the slaughter-house by telephone, we are prepared to take orders from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Special attention given to orders from the country. Live Stock bought at the Highest Market Prices. jy10-1m

DR. HENLEY'S
CELERY The Greatest Nervine Known.
BEEF (Liebig's Extract), the Wonderful Nutritive and Invigorator.
AND
IRON (Pyrophosphate), Tonic for the Blood, and Food for the Brain.

A FABULOUS DISCOVERY.
Worth Millions to the Human Family—Celery as a Cure.

The habitual daily use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to man than most people imagine. The writer, who is familiar with its virtues, is acquainted with many men and women who from various causes have become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves, but by a moderate use of celery they became as strong in nerve as other people. We have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. To this we may add that we received of Dr. Henley, of Portland, Oregon, a bottle of "Celery, Beef and Iron." By close analysis we state the preparation called Celery, Beef and Iron is what it is represented to be, absolutely pure, and every one engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use "Celery, Beef and Iron." We find also according to the formula received, each bottle is composed of Liebig's extract of beef, extract of celery, and pyrophosphate of iron with condensed wine. These combined we pronounce the best known remedy for any disorder of the nerves or neuralgia. The most delicate nerves, even of birds, we give celery, how much better will it subserve the wants of the human family?—Prf. B. H. Openheigen in Journal of Chemistry.

MANUFACTURED BY
TUTHILL, COX & CO.
(Successors to Dr. W. HENLEY,)
537 Clay Street, below Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
d27-1p1y&w1y

REMOVAL.
KROMER & LAUE,
MERCHANT TAILORS, HAVE REMOVED their place of business from 728 K street, to **413 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth,** Where they will be pleased to see their patrons and the public. ja15-1p1m

W. J. KAVANAUGH,
UNDERTAKER, No. 526 J Street.
Always on hand a large assortment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases and Coffins. Shrouds furnished and Funeral Wreaths Preserved. Country orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates. Office open Day and Night.

FRITZ & MILLER,
UNDERTAKERS.
OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of UNDERTAKERS' GOODS constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to day or night, at reasonable rates. jy1

J. FRANK CLARK,
County Coroner and Undertaker,
NO. 1017 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN J and K—Always on hand the most complete Stock of Undertaking Goods on the coast. Country orders, day or night, will receive prompt attention. Telephone Number, 134. je-4p1m

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents, or 75 cents per week.

WANTED—D. TAYLOR, PRACTICAL AND Jobbing Gardner; places taken by the day, week or month; full satisfaction guaranteed. Address Postoffice Box 161, Sacramento. ja18-1w*

WANTED — EMPLOYMENT BY A YOUNG man in an office or store; has been in an office four years. Address "Z," Western Hotel. ja18-3t*

WANTED—A SPRING WAGON, LIGHT, with low springs and dash; cheap Inquire at 723 K street. ja18-3t*

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS Housekeeper in a private family, or would keep house for a widower. Inquire at INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Room No. 1. ja18-3t*

A WOMAN, WILLING AND ABLE TO WORK, wants to get work by the day washing or house cleaning or nursing. Call at the northeast corner of I and Nineteenth streets (No. 831). ja17-3t*

STRAYED OR STOLEN — FROM block Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh, I and J streets, a Bay Gelding, four years old, white hind feet. Any information left at W. T. WILSON, Twenty-fifth and I streets, or the return of the horse, will be suitably rewarded. ja17-3t*

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as nurse or companion for an invalid. Apply at this office. Best of references given. ja16-1w*

TO FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS: I WILL furnish the best class of FARM HELP. Also will furnish Cooks, Chambermaids, Waiters, Nurses, and any other help that may be required. Send your orders. Prompt attention paid to all orders, which will be supplied at short notice. Apply to McDONALD, No. 1020 Eighth street, between J and K, Sacramento. ja9-2w*

WANTED
A CHARCOAL BURNER, $1 25 PER DAY and board; a plain cook, $30; also, 3 waiters, $30 to $35; a second cook, $30; also, 2 ranch hands, $26. Female—6 girls for housework for the city and country, wages $15 to $25; an upstairs girl for the city, $15; a girl to wait and do chamber work, $10 to $20; also, a first-class waiter girl for the country, $20 to $25. Apply to HOUSTON & CO., Employment Office, corner Fourth and K streets, Sacramento, Cal. je13-1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPORTED French Canadian Stallions. Also, some Clydesdales. Apply to W. R. CUNNINGTON, Nicolaus, Cal. ja18-1w*

TO LET—AT $20 A MONTH, TWO FLOORS of six rooms in the house. Inquire at 702 Ninth street, between G and H. ja16-1w*

FOR SALE—THE ROCKLIN LIVERY and Feed Stable, including Stock and Buggies, and everything with the Barn. A good paying business; will give possession the day of purchase. For further information, inquire of M. J. NEHER, Proprietor, Rocklin, Placer county, Cal. ja14-1m*

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAN, IF called for soon, ONE SQUARE PIANO, nearly new; ONE UPRIGHT PIANO, in perfect order and fine tone, at COOPER'S MUSIC STORE, No. 527 J street. Pianos to Rent. ja12-2ptf

FOR SALE—A GOOD SADDLE AND HARness business for sale, on account of ill health. Price and location may be obtained at JOHN T. STOLL'S Saddle and Harness Store, 610 K street, Sacramento, Cal. ja11-tf

JACKS FOR SALE—WE HAVE JUST imported 15 Thoroughbred Kentucky and Missouri Jacks, from 2 to 7 years old, from 13½ to 16 hands high. Will guarantee them sound, good performers, sure foal-getters; true and correct pedigree. Price, $350 to $1 400. Will take mules, cattle or hogs in payment. Also, 4 very large thoroughbred Jeanetts, 14½ to 15 hands high. Come by rail to Modesto where you will find the stock. Address us at Modesto, Stanislaus county, Cal. A. M. and E. W. CROW, or TUCKER & PERLEY, Real Estate Agents, Modesto, Cal. ja11-1m*

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF LAND, ONE mile from Florin; good house, barn and outhouses; can be purchased with or without crop; place contains good orchard and vineyard, with plenty of water. Inquire of MRS. M. J. CASTLE on the premises. ja5-1m*

FOR SALE OR RENT—THAT ELEgantly furnished two-story Hotel, situated on Main street, Wheatland, Cal., just two doors from the California and Oregon Railroad; has a good run of transient custom and twenty-five regular boarders. For further information inquire of or address EDWARD BERAN, on the premises. ja1-1m*

FOR SALE—TEN LARGE THOROughbred Jacks, at Chico Fair Grounds, Butte county.
d29-1m AKIN & SCRIBNER.

BOOK-CASE FOR SALE CHEAP; ONLY $13 suitable for Country School Library. Also, two Solid Walnut Bedroom Sets, Marble-top, for sale at a bargain. Repairing and Upholstering. Second-hand Furniture wanted. CHAS. M. CAMPBELL, 409 K street. Give me a call. n15-tf

MONEY TO LOAN
ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF INterest, by PETER BOHL, 325 J street. je16-tf

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH
PACIFIC FRUIT COMPANY,
J. F. FARNSWORTH, Agent,
1006, 1008 and 1010 Second st., Sacramento.
WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION DEALERS in California Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Honey, Oranges, Produce, etc. Particular attention paid to the filling of orders for and shipments of all kinds of Fruits in their season. Principal Office, 408 and 410 Davis street, San Francisco. ja8-1p1m

TO BARLEY GROWERS!
WOODS' SIX-ROWED BARLEY FOR SEED.
A VERY SUPERIOR VARIETY.—YIELDS more than other BARLEY, and is preferred for Brewing purposes. For sale, in lots to suit, by
LYON & CURTIS, Nos. 117 to 123 J st.
n20-1ptf

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.
S. GERSON & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Etc.,
NO. 220 J STREET,
Between Second and Third, Sacramento. jy2-1m

LYON & CURTIS
(Successors to LYON & BARNES),
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
Produce, Vegetables and Fruits,
Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, Honey, POULTRY, ETC.
Storage for HOPS, GRAIN, etc., in GUNN'S WAREHOUSE, Corner Second and I streets.
Nos. 117, 119 and 123 J street. je22-1ptf

EUGENE J. GREGORY. C. C. BARNES. FRANK GREGORY.
GREGORY, BARNES & CO.
Successors to Gregory & Co.),
Nos. 126 and 128 J Street,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. je12-tf

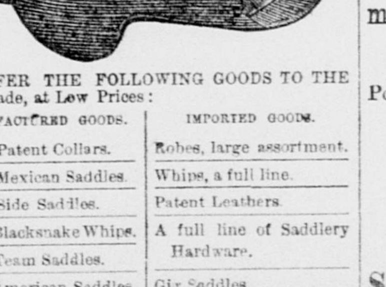
W. R. STRONG & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
SEEDS, FRUITS AND GENERAL PRODUCE.
Proprietors CAPITAL NURSERIES, Sacramento, Cal. Seed and Tree Catalogues sent free on application. **Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J st., Sacramento.**
a7-tf

CARRIAGES, WAGONS, ETC.

MARTIN KESTLER,
MANUFACTURER OF ALL kinds of Buggies, Farm, Express, Freight, Header and Quartz Wagons; constantly on hand and made to order at lowest rates. All work warranted. Repairing, etc., done at short notice. Nos. 1010, 1012 and 1014 Ninth street, between I and K, Sacramento. au1-1ptf

N. W. ROBBINS,
800 K Street, Southeast corner Eighth,
SACRAMENTO.
CARRIAGE TRIMMING. EXPRESS WAGON Tops a specialty. Cushions always on hand and made at short notice. o23-4ptf

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
JOHN T. STOLL, 610 K street, Sacramento.



I OFFER THE FOLLOWING GOODS TO THE Trade, at Low Prices:

MANUFACTURED GOODS.	IMPORTED GOODS.
Stoll's Patent Collars.	Robes, large assortment.
Stoll's Mexican Saddles	Whips, a full line.
Stoll's Side Saddles.	Patent Leathers.
Stoll's Blacksnake Whips.	A full line of Saddlery Hardware.
Stoll's Team Saddles.	
Stoll's American Saddles.	Gig Saddles.
Stoll's Saddle Trees.	Brushes & Curry Combs.
	Boots and Blankets.

Postoffice Box 54. d18-1ptf

WEEKLY UNION.

Announcement

—TO—

SUBSCRIBERS

—OF THE—

Weekly Union.

Changes are about to be made in the WEEKLY UNION, to enhance its value to the subscriber, to enlarge its usefulness, increase its capacity to carry reading matter, and to elevate its character in all its departments.

—THE—

Weekly Union

—WAS A YEAR AGO—

ENLARGED

From Seven Columns to Eight Columns per page,

MAKING A SIXTY-FOUR INSTEAD OF A FIFTY-SIX COLUMN PAPER.

Arrangements are now being made to again enlarge it from eight to nine columns, thus making another addition of eight columns, or seventy-two in all. With the enlargement to nine columns per page, an additional length to each column is secured, and

THE AGGREGATED ENLARGEMENT

—WILL AMOUNT TO—

Sixteen Columns Per Week.

The result is that the WEEKLY UNION carries to its readers more reading matter of value than ever before in its history, and is presented in a manner that will prove far more valuable to the reader. With this enlargement and readjustment of the form of the paper there has also been a

REDUCTION

—IN THE—

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION!

That its steadily-expanding circulation may be still further augmented. The subscription to the WEEKLY UNION is now only

$2 PER ANNUM!

Instead of $2 50 as formerly. At the reduced price it will be mailed, post-paid, to any point in the United States. With these changes and the enlargement

Every Department is retained, and every feature that has distinguished the paper in the past.

As heretofore it will carry all the news published from this office; will present as before matters relating to public topics, critical reviews, full and improved market reports, agricultural matters, statistics of progress and development; scientific, fashion, mechanical, industrious, religious, home amusement and poetical departments; choice miscellany, tales and stories, responses to correspondents, mining news, news of the coast,

Latest Eastern

—AND—

COAST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Wheat, gold and silver quotations, summary of news, letters from regular correspondents at home and abroad, Congressional and Legislative reports, reviews and notices of the most recent publications, and all matters that go to make up a

FIRST-CLASS

Family, Business and News Journal.

Price, $2 per year; $1 25 for six months; 75 cents for three months.

A liberal commission will be paid to all Postmasters.

ADDRESS:

Sacramento Publishing Co.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

BANKING HOUSES.

National Bank
—OF—
D. O. MILLS & CO.,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
Founded, 1850—Incorporated, 1872.

Statement December 31, 1884:

RESOURCES—	
Loans	$1,564,150 33
U. S. Bonds—Fours at par	110,000 00
Real estate	46,487 29
Expense account, etc	21,104 13
Due from U. S.	4,500 00
Bonds and stocks	65,801 30
Due from banks	121,712 07
Coin and currency in vault	632,591 00
	$2,566,346 03
LIABILITIES—	
Capital and surplus	$399,054 87
Deposits	1,230,737 30
Certificates	841,838 52
Due to banks	94,715 34
	$2,566,346 03

Correct. Attest: FRANK MILLER, Cashier.
ja18-1tt

CHAS. CROCKER. E. C. WOOLWORTH. WM. H. CROCKER.
Crocker, Woolworth & Co.,
BANKERS,
322 PINE STREET ... SAN FRANCISCO
Carry on a General Banking Business. Correspondents in the Principal Cities of the Eastern States and in Europe. jy6-4p1m

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK.
Does a General Banking Business.
Draws Exchange on all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICERS:
President ... N. D. RIDEOUT.
Vice-President ... FREDERICK COX.
Cashier ... A. ABBOTT.

DIRECTORS:
C. W. CLARK, GEO. C. PERKINS,
ALBERT GALLATIN, J. R. WATSON,
N. D. RIDEOUT, FREDERICK COX,
A. ABBOTT. au6-

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HELVETIA HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K, SACramento. F. A. SCHULER, Proprietor. Mr. Schuler, is an old hotel keeper in this city, and would be pleased to meet his old friends and patrons. No pains will be spared to make this house the best second-class hotel in the city.
HELP FURNISHED FOR DAIRYMEN AND BREWERS.
o12-1m

WESTERN HOTEL,
NOS. 209 to 219 K STREET.
THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Postoffice, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. **Meals, 25 cents.** First-class in all its appointments. Free Coach to and from the Hotel. [s29-tf] WM. LAND, Proprietor.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO,
CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS.
BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.
Free Omnibus to and from the Cars.
jy13-tf

DINE. DINE.
15 CENTS FOR A GOOD SQUARE MEAL, Sacramento Restaurant, Nos. 317 and 319 K street, between Third and Fourth (three blocks from the Depot). Street Cars pass every five minutes—ask the conductor where to stop. Ice Cream and Cakes, 15 cents. Fine Dining Parlors for Families. Open Day and Night.
jy13-tf J. D. SMITH, Proprietor

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner Seventh and K Streets.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS!
FREE BUS TO AND FROM THE CARS.
m30-1y JAMES McNASSER, Proprietor.

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS.
Justin Gates.—Pioneer Druggist, removed to 722 Montgomery st., S. F. Country orders solicited.

HATS.
C. Herrmann & Co.—Manufacturers and Importers. No. 336 Kearny st., near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest prices. Factory: 17 Belden st.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, ETC.
Hawley Bros.' Hardware Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ETC.
H. S. Crocker & Co.—Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Bush street, above Sansome.

SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.
San Francisco Office, No. 8 New Montgomery street Palace Hotel)—Wm. Cameron, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF PERSONAL property.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Sacramento, State of California, made on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1883, in the matter of the estate of E. L. BILLINGS, deceased, the undersigned, the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the alley between J and K streets, near Fifth street, in the city of Sacramento, California, the following personal property belonging to said estate, to wit: Two soda machines; 3 bottling benches; contract interest in 1 Matthews' bottling bench; 1 soda gas pump; 1 bottle washer; all soda boxes and bottles, including 500 dozen new bottles not yet unpacked; 1 double spring soda wagon; 1 set single harness; 1 horse "George;" 2 water barrels; the good will of the soda business conducted by deceased during his lifetime, and all other property connected with said soda business. Also, 1 lot of books; 1 lot of jewelry; 1 clock; 1 desk; 1 lot of chairs, and other property belonging to said estate. Also, at 2 o'clock P. M., the same day, at the "McKee Ranch" near the County Hospital, in Sacramento county, California, will sell in the same manner the following property, to wit: One thorough-braced wagon; 1 mower and reaper; 1 buggy; 1 cultivator; 1 wagon; 1 Durham cow; 1 lot of hay; 1 sulky; 1 cow; 1 horserake; 1 lot of straw; 1 ice-chest, and other property belonging to said estate.
J. L. HUNTOON,
Administrator of the estate of E. L. Billings, deceased.
YOUNG, YOUNG & LUNN, Attorneys for Administrator.
SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers. ja14-11t

PROBATE NOTICE.—IN THE SUPERIOR Court, State of California, county of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of HENRY HORSTMAN, deceased. Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court house, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, and State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said HENRY HORSTMAN, deceased, and for hearing the application of C. H. KREBS and FRED. MECKFESSEL, for the issuance to them of letters testamentary thereon.
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 8th day of JANUARY, 1884.
[SEAL.] CHAS. M. COGLAN, Clerk.
GROVE L. JOHNSON, Attorney for Petitioners.
ja9-10t

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF SACRAmento, State of California. In the matter of the Estate of BENJAMIN TIBBITS, deceased. It appearing to the Court by the petition this day presented and filed by JOHN W. GREENLAW, the Executor of the last will and testament of deceased, praying for an order of sale of real estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole or so much of the real estate as the Court may deem necessary to pay the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of administration:
It is therefore ordered by the Court that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before said Court on MONDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M. on said day, at the Court-room of Department One of said Court, in said city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Executor to sell the whole or so much of the real estate of the said deceased as shall be necessary.
And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said county.
Dated JANUARY 7, 1884.
JOHN W. ARMSTRONG,
Judge of the Superior Court.
W. H. BEATTY & S. C. DENSON, Attorneys for Executor.
ja9-4w

SOCIETY BADGES, JEWELS AND CHARMS of every kind, in gold, silver or metal, at NATHAN JOSEPH'S, 641 Clay street, SOLE AGENT IN SAN FRANCISCO for the Universal Badge and Regalia Co. Workmen's badges in solid gold for $1, postage free. Single badges C. O. D. Trade supplied. a7-4WS

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

NOTES OF SOCIAL EVENTS AND SPECIMENS OF ART.

Work from the Chisel of W. W. Story—Specimens by Other Artists—The Walking Match—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 16, 1884.

I heard the other day of a new custom, which, if not a genuine one, was well improvised. A lady who is having a house built visited the site of her new home that is to be, and there saw a laborer literally breaking ground. She spoke to him about the house, and after he had answered her questions, he said, "And now you must treat me." She inquired why, when he told her that the member of the family who speaks first to the man who begins the work on the new home must treat that laborer. "Coffee will do," said the one learned in hospitality, and to this mild form of "treat" the lady consented. Mrs. Theodore Shillaber has been in town since before the holidays. She occupies the same rambling old house which has been the property of members of her family since 1852, and which is reminiscent to so many people of pleasant times and kind hospitalities, and which, since it passed into Mrs. Shillaber's hands, has been a treasure house of beautiful and costly things. Her two

LATEST ACQUISITIONS

Are a magnificent statue, "Saul," by W. W. Story, and an oil sketch of a Moor's head by Fortuny. In a special room, hung with red curtains, opening from an inner parlor, the three beautiful statues stand: Rogers' "Merope, the Lost Pleiad," Story's "Dalilah," and between, divided from each by large carved ebony Indian screens on either side, the imposing "Saul." It is the sitting figure of a man of about 30, to judge from the vigorous torso and round limbs, while the cheeks and forehead are furrowed with lines of warfare and thought. The right hand holds a scepter and the left clutches the long flowing beard upon the breast. The head is dressed with a sort of scarf, hanging back on the shoulders and held upon the head by a light crown. A shawl, of which the texture is beautifully imitated, is thrown upon the knees, and the roundness of the limbs is finely indicated under the covering. The fixed expression of the face is one of dark melancholy rather than dementia. It is Saul during his madness; but there is no frenzy about him—it is great strength clouded for the time. The block of marble from which the statue is cut is pure and fine in grain, and the finish is very complete, the sculpture of the neck and arms being continued so far within the folds of the headdress and sleeves, that the body seems

SOMETHING CLOTHED UPON,

And not one with its vestments, as is the case with so many statues by an inferior hand. There are to be but four replicas made from the original cast, which, of course, enhances the value, depreciated in the case of the "Merope" by the many replicas Rogers has made of it, as indeed he does of all his statues; in the case of the "Nydia" the duplicates amount to nearly a hundred. To return for a moment to the "Saul;" connoisseurs say that in strength and pose the statue compares favorably as a modern work with Michael Angelo's "Moses." Under the gaslight the figure is imposing to solemnity; one feels out of place and foolish with modern dress and chattering speech. One is reminded of the effect on the awe-struck barbarians, during the first invasion of Rome, of the bearded, silent Senators seated in the Capitol. By gaslight, too, the Fortuny sketch is seen at its best. It is unvarnished, but the tints of the turban are as vivid as one imagines the pictures by this much-talked-of artist would be. The face is stolid, yet not stupid as the Arab faces often are. Mrs. Shillaber designs having one of our local artists varnish the picture for its better preservation and effect. In the hall are several

WORKS IN BRASS AND PLASTER

By Mr. Story's son, who inherits much of his father's talent. A very beautiful folding screen of two panels is attracting a great deal of attention at one of the large Japanese stores. It has the extrinsic interest of having been desired by Lord Rosebery, but not purchased because the price was $1,500 and his Lordship would give but $1,200. One may venture to say that the Earl made a mistake. The panels are of cedar, about five feet by three. They have been subjected to the action of running water, mingled with sand, so that the softer parts of the wood have been smoothed away, while the grain of the harder parts remains in slight relief. Upon one of the panels is lacquered the design of a small gnarled cherry branch—every asperity of the bark exactly reproduced in high relief—and lighter twigs bearing a profusion of gold petaled cherry blossoms. A large hibiscus of some pearly shell and a chrysanthemum of the same material blend with the design. On the other panel are reeds in gold lacquer, an hibiscus of ivory, the tasselled pistil beautifully reproduced, and in the corner a bunch of grapes made of disks of tortoise shell, beautifully clouded. One who had seen the lacquer applied said that it was the most laborious work imaginable, put on drop by drop, the lacquer itself being the sap of a tree, to which gold and other materials are added, applied with a brush of rat or rabbit's hair, and then rubbed down with a stone hardly larger than a needle's point. The tones of color obtained in the finished leaves after such a minute process are wonderful. There is a considerable amount of enthusiasm over

THE WALKING MATCH,

Inasmuch as there are bulletins all over the city, telling who is ahead, but there was a very small sprinkling of spectators when I went into the pavilion the other night after the theater. There are rows of benches about three sides of the pavilion, a music stand in the middle of the floor, a sawdust track about ten or eleven feet wide, railed off on the inner side, extends around the hall, bounded in circumference by the lowest tiers of benches. At the west end of the building upright boards, like cribbage boards on end, are in the care of men who put in pegs to mark the number of laps made by each man. When these amount to a mile, a nimble person mounts a staging and places huge figures, telling the number of miles made by each man, opposite his name on a board. The walkers were not very showily costumed, nor was their walking very brisk and sinewy. Muldoon's "Unknown," who, by the way, is perfectly well known to be a Chicago walker named Dowley, or thereabouts, wears red trunks and a white shirt; Harriman, a great long fellow with a big stride, who keeps swinging his arms as he goes, wears a red shirt and trunks with white extensions and black buskins. Muldoon himself, with his handsome figure encased in a rough frieze coat that his soul seems to delight in, came into the ring and took a walk around the track with his Unknown, during which time, and when the band played, all the walkers did better. One, by the way, is a negro, a beautifully-made man, who does very well, they say. It is a queer business, this walking; it doesn't seem to mean anything but exhaustion of body and mind. It is no display of grace or agility. In the "go-as-you-please" walking matches some of the running is very funny. One little man, in a white Norfolk jacket and knickerbockers, ran at a desperate dog trot, with this peculiarity—that he crooked his arms and pressed in his elbows as if he feared the shock of his locomotion might shake them off.

A MATCH OF A DIFFERENT SORT

Was happily consummated this evening—the wedding of Miss Belle Wallace, the second daughter of Chief Justice Wallace, and Mervyn Donohoe, whose sister recently married Baron von Schroder. The adjournment of the Colton-Stanford suit released Judge Wallace to be present on so interesting an occasion. The ceremony was performed at St. Mary's Cathedral by Archbishop Alemany. The church was filled to overflowing, beautifully decorated with flowers, and the holiday evergreens had not yet been removed. There has not been such a crowd at a wedding since the Parrott-Donohoe marriage. The reception at the Wallace house on Van Ness avenue was, if we had not been so carefully instructed that the word has become obsolete, a grand ball. Every one was there, especially the representatives of the Roman Catholic families of the city, and the dancing was begun at once. Some of the toilets were beautiful, one of the most striking being Miss Susie McMullin's—corn-colored satin trimmed with trailing bunches of poppies. Miss McMullin was among the bridesmaids. PHILIP SHIRLEY.

SLOW DIGESTION AND ACID DYSPEPSIA.

This, the simple and most common form of the malady, is sometimes called simple dyspepsia. It is more common in men than in women, and especially affects sedentary persons, and those nervous individuals who eat rapidly, swallowing their food without proper mastication. It is also common in persons whose teeth are defective. Its immediate cause is deficient activity in the muscular walls of the stomach and intestines, and also deficient quantity or quality of gastric juice. The symptoms are much the same as those which follow the taking an excess of food, but are felt when only a moderate amount has been taken. An hour or two after eating a sensation of weight and oppression is felt. The discomfort continues for some hours, gradually wearing off before the next meal. The appetite is usually pretty good, but often will not be prepared for the reception of food at meal time, as the work of digesting the previous meal has not yet been accomplished. Sometimes there is considerable flatulence of the stomach, the eructations being tasteless, however, never offensive; often pain between the shoulders or beneath one shoulder-blade, and not infrequently in the region of the heart. Palpitation of the heart often occurs in the night, causing great alarm on the part of the patient and his friends, who entertain fears of his sudden death. Sleep is disturbed and unrefreshing. The tongue is often foul in the morning, with a bad taste in the mouth. All the symptoms mentioned are greatly exaggerated by a late supper, or by an unusual excess in quantity or quality of food. The bowels are usually constipated, but may be regular. When the difficulty has been long continued, there will be observed a marked disposition to sleep after meals, or unnatural sleepiness at other times, and a decided loss of natural vivacity and energy. Acid dyspepsia is that form of indigestion in which the slowness of digestion is such that the food undergoes fermentation, forming acids which irritate the stomach and give rise to the same symptoms, much exaggerated, which have been mentioned as attending slowness of digestion with several others, the principal of which are heart-burn, regurgitation of intensely sour liquid from the stomach, acid eructations, a white tongue, frequently with transverse fissures, often flabby and indented at the edges, acid saliva, causing decay of the teeth, bowels likely to be either constipated or unnaturally loose, grinding of the teeth at night, and a reddish sediment in the urine. No one patient presents all these symptoms, but more or less of them. There is quite likely also to be pain at the pit of the stomach, with soreness on pressure. On account of the extreme slowness of digestion, farinaceous food always aggravate this form of dyspepsia. Starchy food, sugar, fruits, and especially vegetables of all kinds, cause great increase of acidity and heart-burn. In some cases, even bread and all sorts of preparations from grains will disagree. Sugar, or any food containing it, will give rise to great distress. A meal consisting of animal food almost entirely, may be digested without difficulty, though milk frequently sours. The digestion being very slow, portions of fermenting food remain in the stomach from one meal to another, so that acidity becomes habitual. Patients suffering with this form of dyspepsia are usually very thin and bloodless. Occasionally, however, we meet a case of the opposite kind, in which there is an abundance of tissue, though of a loose, flabby texture. Women suffer from acidity more than men.—[Herald of Health.

THE BLOODHOUND.

When Cortes and his army were resting from their labors after the siege and destruction of Mexico, having heard many accounts of a certain King of a neighboring country called Michoacan, to the west of Mexico, which King was a hereditary enemy of Montezuma, the great Captain resolved to send an exploring expedition there to ascertain if the accounts he had heard of the greatness of the monarch and the richness of the country were true. To this end he made choice of a soldier of fortune named Montana, a man of some education, for he wrote an account of his journey; and to him he gave as colleagues one Penalosa and two others, all "men of discretion and valor." Penalosa owed this distinction to his being the owner of a very celebrated dog, who had not his equal in New Spain. "So big and courageous was he," says the annalist, "and so dexterous in war, and so much dreaded by the Indians that when let loose, although there might be a thousand Indians in front of him, they dared not stand up before him." His tactics were simple but effectual. He rushed at the nearest Indian, knocking him down by his weight and the impetus of his attack, turning with amazing swiftness to another and another, till he had left a dozen or twenty men on the ground, whom the Spaniards would then dispatch with their spears. By this time the front rank of the enemy had generally retired to a distance; so the dog would turn round to see if those whom he had thrown down were motionless. Those who lay quiet, either paralyzed with dread or already dispatched by his two-legged comrades, he took no notice of, but the faintest sign of life was a signal for him to rush upon them and tear their throats to pieces with his powerful jaws. These men being disposed of, he would go in search of fresh victims until tired out, or until there were no more to tear.—[The Cornhill Magazine.

MYTHS ABOUT STONES.—According to one theory it was a precious stone in Paradise that fell to the earth at Adam's fall, and was then lost in the slime of the deluge till it was recovered by the angel Gabriel. It was originally a jacinth of such extreme whiteness that it dazzled people's eyes at the distance even of four days' journey, and only gradually became black as it now is from shame and sorrow for the sins of the world. But according to the better opinions it was not merely a jacinth of Paradise, but the actual guardian angel, who, having been sent to watch over Adam therein, was at his fall, and as a punishment for not having more vigilently executed his trust, changed into a stone, and driven from Paradise, but destined to resume his angelic form when the days of the world are all numbered and finished. Both Germany and France still bear vestiges of the same capability of thought. In the former you may still be shown upon a certain heath a large stone, embodying a bridal pair and their followers, who were thus transformed because the musicians who attended them continued to play festive airs, though a thunder-storm broke over them as they were driving over the heath. You may still learn a lesson, too, from the petrified form of a girl who, when once gathering flax on a Sunday, swore she would be turned into stone sooner than go home; or from two great stones, which are really boys, so transfixed for quarreling over so sacred a thing as a piece of bread, the gift of God to man.—[The Cornhill Magazine.

PECULIAR DISEASE.—For some time a discussion has been going on in the French medical press regarding a very peculiar disease called "anihum," and the *Lancet* has been at the trouble of gleaning from various sources all that is known about the malady. The word itself is a negro term, and it means "to saw." It is supposed to be peculiar to black races. It consists in the spontaneous amputation of the little toes, unaccompanied by any other disorder of the system. It begins as a nearly semicircular furrow in the digito-plantar fold, without obvious inflammation, pain or ulceration. Gradually the furrow becomes deeper, and sometimes slightly ulcerated, and extends to the dorsal surface. After the toe has swollen in front of this construction, if left to itself it is either trodden off or becomes gangrenous. The disease progresses slowly, and the sensibility of the toe is said not to be lost. The real nature of the malady is unknown, but either it or something very like it has been found to affect other races besides the negro, and other toes besides the little ones. It seems tolerably certain that this disease is not congenital.

☞ FAST, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors one to four pounds of goods. Ten cents for any color.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET REVIEW.

[REPORTED FOR THE SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.]

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17, 1884.

BAGS AND BAGGING.—The facts developed in the past few days concerning the stock of Wheat in the State on the 1st of January not only places some grain statisticians in an embarrassing attitude, but is equally severe on those who have brought the consumption of Bags into the proposition, to prove a much larger Wheat crop than now seems to have been raised, or, at least, to have been sacked. If the stock of Wheat in the State on the 1st be as reported, then less bags were used then has been stated, and the carry-over stock is consequently so much larger. But in view of the alleged lessened prospective supplies, and the large advance in the primary markets, holders do not seem to be at all anxious about the situation. Calcutta Wheat Bags are nominal at 7@7½c; Potato Gunnies, 14@14½c; Wheat Bags, 38@42c.

BREAD.—The revised price list of the California Cracker Company quotes lots in cases of 25, 50 and 80 ℔s as follows: Cracknell, 28c; Congress and Cocoanut Taffy Cakes, each 15c; Bananas, Cocoanut Cakes, Egg Jumbles and Vanilla Bars, each 14c; Alphabet, Charms, Assorted Extra, Excelsior, Ginger Nuts, Medallions, Nic-Nacs, Novelties, Numerals, Pretzels and Spice Jumbles, each 12c; Assorted Fruits, Ginger Cakes, Jenny Lind, La Grande, Lemon, Milk Fancy, Oatmeal, Overland, and Seed Cakes, each 10c; Sugar Cakes, 9c; Boston, Butter, Cracker Meal, Cream, Galetta, Graham, Lunch, Milk, Monitors, Oyster, Pearl, Picnic Extra, Santa Clara, Wafer, Water and Wines, each, 8c; Picnic, 6½c; Soda Extra, each 7½c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Soda Crackers, 6½c; Pilot Bread, extra, 4½c; Pilot Bread, 4c; Ship Bread, 3½c ℔ ℔.

BRICK—Bath, 42½@45c ℔ dozen; Fire, $35 at the wharf or to arrive; jobbing at $42 50@45; California building descriptions, $6 50@11 ℔ thousand.

CASE GOODS—A leading local canning firm furnishes the following price list: Table Fruit, per dozen, in 2½-℔ tins, as follows: Apples, $2; Apricots, Damson Plums and Muscatel Grapes, $2 25; Currants, Bartlett Pears, Plums, Nectarines, Yellow Freestone Peaches, Prunes, and assorted Fruits, $2 50; Blackberries, Black Cherries, Gooseberries and White Heath Clingstone Peaches, $2 75; White Cherries, Yellow Clingstone Peaches, Raspberries and Strawberries, $3; Table Fruit in 8-℔ tins, $7 50@9; Pie Fruits in 2½-℔ tins, $1 50@2 25, and in 8-℔ tins, $4 50@8; Jams and Jellies in 2-℔ tins, $2 50@3; Asparagus in 2½-℔ tins, $2 25; other Vegetables in 2-℔ tins, $1 50@2 ℔ dozen.

COAL—Since the turn of the year there has been less doing in cargo lots, and heavy arrivals in the meantime have given rise to a temporary feeling of depression. The trade is generally expecting a sustainment of present prices, and perhaps enhanced values in a few months. That, however, will depend on the ability of coast collieries and the presence or absence of rain. Renton and Seattle are quoted at $7 50@8; Coos Bay, $6 50@7. J. W. Harrison's private circular quotes as follows:

	Prices to Arrive.	Spot Rate.
Australian, ℔ ton	$8 50@$8 75	$8 50
Liverpool	8 00@ 8 25	8 25
West Hartley	8 75@ 9 00	9 50
Scotch Splint	8 25@ 8 50	9 50
Cardiff	7 75@ 8 00	8 00
Lehigh	13 00@ 13 25	13 00
Cumberland	10 50@ 10 75	11 50
Egg	11 00@ 11 25	11 50

COFFEE—New crop Guatemala is held at 13½c.

CORDAGE—Since December 4th prices have been as follows: Sisal, 1½-inch and upward, 10½c; 12-thread, 11c; 6 and 9-thread, 11½c; Bale Rope, Tarred Rope, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, Twine for Hops and for Grape Vines, 10½c; Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 11½c; Manila, 1½-inch and upward, and also Rope for Transmission of Power, Bale Rope, Cables for Well Boring, Sand Pump Lines for Well Boring, Tarred Rope, Tarred Lanyard, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, and Twine for Hops and Grape Vines, 15c; 12-thread, 15½c; 6 and 9-thread, 16c; Cable and Sand Pump Lines for Well Boring, and Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 16c; all other kinds, 16½@17c. Discount on invoices of 10,000 ℔s. Terms, 60 days, or 1½ per cent. off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

CHICORY—California, 5½@6½c; English and German, 6@6½c ℔ ℔.

DRY GOODS—Brown Drills, 30-inch goods, are jobbing at 8½@9c; Brown Sheetings, 36-inch, 7½@9c; Brown Shirtings, 30-inch, 6@7½c; Apron and Furniture Check, 14@18c; bleached and colored Cambrics, 6½@7c; heavy Denims, 28-inch, 16@18½c; Cotton Flannel, 8½@13c for light, and 14½@22½c for heavy; Hickory Stripes, 11@12½c; Prints, 6½@7c; Kentucky Jeans, 19@50c ℔ yard.

METALS—The stock of Tin Plate, Pig Tin, Pig Lead and other metals is large and the movement very slow. Some demand for Tin Plate ought to set in soon, as the canning season will commence a few weeks hence. It is said that there is now no Pig Iron being loaded at foreign ports for this market. J. W. Harrison's private circular quotes Pig Iron as follows:

	To Arrive.	On the Spot.
Eglington, ℔ ton	$25 00	$24 00
Glengarnock	26 50	25 00
Shotts No. 1	27 50	28 50
Clay Lane White	23 50	23 00
American soft	28 00	28 00

Clipper Gap (California) Pig Iron is quoted at $32 50@35 for Nos. 1 to 4. We quote as follows for other kinds: Coke Tin, $5 85@6 10; Roofing do, $6 25@3 37½; Charcoal do, $6 85@7 10 ℔ bx; Yellow Metal, 24@25c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 8@8½c; Pig Lead, 4@4½c; Bar Lead, 5½@6c; Lead Pipe, 7@8c; Sheet Lead, 8@8½c; Bar Copper, 15c; Pig Tin, 20c ℔ ℔.

NAILS—The Oakland factory has ceased operations on account of a strike among the workmen. The price has been reduced to $3 25 ℔ keg.

OIL—Whale is nominal at 50@55c for coast and Polar. China Nut, 77½@80c; California Castor, $1 25 for No. 1, and $1 20 for No. 2 Refined; Cocoanut, 40@45c; California Linseed, in single barrel lots, 6½c for raw and 65c ℔ gallon for boiled; Petroleum, 110 degrees, in cans, 16@20c; do, in bulk, 14c; do, 150 degrees, 22@27c; pure winter strained Lard, 95c in bbls and $1 in tins; Possel Olive, $5@5 25; Plagniol Olive, $5 50@6 50; Duret do, $6 50@6 75; extra fine kinds, $8@9 ℔ dozen quarts.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, product of local factory, 6½c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 80c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ℔ ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—Steady at $26 50 ℔ flask or 34½c ℔ ℔. Rate in London, £5 5s.

RICE—Hawaiian, 4½@5c; China, 4½@6½c for all grades.

SOAP—We quote Pale at 5@6c and Chemical Olive at 7@9c ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Cassia, 8@8½c; Cloves, 16@17c; Nutmegs, 62½@65c; Mace, 55c; Pepper, 12½@14c; Pimento, 9@10c ℔ ℔.

SUGAR—The American Refinery resumed operations just after the opening of the year, and it is now prepared to supply the trade with all its grades. The California Refinery is now using its new works, which are probably the most extensive in the world. The price-lists of both refineries for lots in bbls is as follows:

	American Refinery.	California Refinery.
Extra Fine Cube	10½c	...
(A) Patent Cube	...	10½c
(A) Crushed	10½	10½
(A) Loaves	10½	...
Fine Crushed	10½	10½
Powdered	...	...
Extra Powdered	...	10½
Extra Fine Powdered	11½	...
Dry Granulated	9½	9½
Extra Granulated	...	9½
Confectioners' (A)	9½	...
Extra C	..	9
Extra Golden C	9	...
Golden C	8½	8½
El Dorado C	8½	...
Mariposa C	8½	...
D	...	8
Nonpareil	8	...

STARCH—Various brands of Eastern are quoted at 6@10c ℔ ℔.

SALT—Liverpool fine is quoted at $13 50@22 50; Carmen Island, $13@15 for coarse and $20@23 for fine; California, $10@12 for coarse and $14@16 for fine.

TEA—Japan is freely offered at 35@37½c for good medium grades.

WOODENWARE—A leading firm quotes as follows: Tubs painted, per dozen, $9@20; nest of three, $3; nest of eight, $4; varnished, per dozen, $8@21; nest of three, $3 50; ear (black hoop), per dozen, $12@15; nest of three, $3 50; ear (galvanized hoop), per dozen, $14@18; nest of three, $4; Keeler's varnished, per dozen, $2@4; nest of five, $1 25. Pails, painted, $2 75 per dozen; varnished, $3@3 50; white, $3 50@4 50; lard covered, $2 50@3. Washboards, California zinc, $2 50 per dozen; Eastern combination, $4; Eastern double zinc, $4 50; Eastern Wilson, $3 50 per dozen.

WOOLEN GOODS—Pioneer blanketing is quoted as follows: Vicuna and Brown, 72-inch, 32-oz, $2 50 ℔ yard; Gray, same width and weight, $1 87½ ℔ yard; Gray, same width, 24-oz, $1; Gray, 54-inch, 16-oz, 80c; White Sluice, 60-inch, $2 50. Mission and Pioneer Flannels, ¾-Gray, or White twilled, 7-oz, 50c; same, 5-oz, 40c; Scarlet and Dark Blue, 60c for 7-oz and 40c for 4½-oz; White plain fulled, $1 10; 32-inch do, $1 25; 6-4 French Plaids, $1 20; do, ¾ extra heavy, 65c; Opera Flannels, 35@37½c; Honeycomb Flannels, $2 25@4 75 ℔ yard.

San Francisco Produce Market

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18th.

FLOUR—The export inquiry at the moment is rather limited, and trade is largely confined to home needs. Best City Extra, $5 60@5 90; medium grades, $4 50@5; shipping superfine, $3 50@4 50 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—There is no change from the dull and inactive condition that has prevailed for some time, while the outlook is, if possible, even more discouraging. Liverpool advices report a further tumble in values at that center to-day, owing to the marked neglect of buyers. Local quotations are nominal at $1 70@1 75 ℔ ctl.

At the Produce Exchange call session, both buyers and sellers displayed considerable activity in movement, but no great results followed. Transactions were limited to 600 tons No. 1 White, as follows:

Spot—100 tons, $1 72.

Seller season—300 tons, $1 72; 100, $1 71½.

Buyer season—200 tons, $1 83½ ℔ ctl.

Closing bids were:

No. 1 White—	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	$1 71½	$1 72½
Seller 10 days	1 72	1 73
January	1 72	1 73
Buyer January	1 72½	1 73½
Seller season	1 71½	1 72
Buyer season	1 83½	1 83¾
Seller 1884	1 65	1 66½

BARLEY—The spot market is steady and firm. Offerings are not large, and holders are indisposed to press sales. A good jobbing inquiry prevails, and small orders have to be filled within a range of $1 06½@1 07½, though $1 05 is perhaps all that could be realized at the moment for a round lot. Brewing is well maintained at $1 17½@1 20 ℔ ctl. This description obtains more or less strength from the fact that there have been standing orders on the market, greater or lesser in extent, on account of Eastern firms, and shipments in that direction are being almost constantly sent forward.

On call at the Produce Exchange the desire to sell contracts for future delivery was very pronounced, and it was comparatively an easy task for buyers to beat down values. Sales aggregated about 5,000 tons No. 1 Feed, as follows:

Seller season—500 tons, $1 04½; 100, $1 04½.

Buyer season—100 tons, $1 14½; 200, $1 14½; 2,000, $1 14½; 2 100, $1 14½ ℔ ctl.

Bidding at the close is represented by the following table:

No. 1 Feed—	Bid.	Asked.
May	$1 10½	$1 11½
Seller season	1 04½	1 04½
Buyer season	1 14½	1 14¾

OATS—For strictly choice descriptions there is a good demand at full rates. Buyers still decline to give more than a passing notice to other grades. One fancy lot sold on 'Change this morning at $1 90 ℔ ctl. Surprise and Milling, $1 80@1 85; No 1, $1 65@1 70; No. 2, $1 55@1 60; Black, $1 55@1 60 ℔ ctl.

CORN—On call to-day Nebraska was offered for February delivery at $1 47½, but nobody would bid higher than $1 35 ℔ ctl. California Yellow is quotable at $1 55@1 60 for large, and $1 60@1 65 ℔ ctl for small; White, $1 50@1 55; Nebraska, $1 47½ ℔ ctl.

SEEDS—Market dull for nearly all kinds. Mustard, $3@3 25 for Brown, $2 75@3 Yellow; Canary, 5@5½c; Hemp, 4c; Rape, 3@3½c; Timothy, 7½@8c for imported; Alfalfa, 8½@9½c; Flax, 2½@2½c ℔ ℔.

HAY—The market is improving. Dry weather and light receipts are beginning to exercise some influence on the situation. Prices of some kinds are nearly $2 ℔ ton better than a week ago. Alfalfa, $10 50@13 50; Wheat, $15@16 75; Wild Oat, $15@@16 75; Barley, $11 50@15; Mixed, $12@15 ℔ ton.

HOPS—The local market is quiet, but greater activity is reported at distant centers, and holders are therefore more encouraged with the prospect. Quotable at 16@17c for medium and 18@20c ℔ ℔ for choice.

BRAN—Recent heavy contracts for shipment to England have given the market considerable tone and largely helped in causing an advance in values. Quotable at $16@17 ℔ ton. Market firm.

RYE—Offerings are fairly free and prices are less steady. Choice, $1 40; fair to good, $1 20@1 35 ℔ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—Supply light. Demand poor. Prices nominal. Quotable at $3@3 50.

POTATOES—Early Rose, 50@65c; River Reds, 40@45c; Tomales, 70@90c; Petalumas, 70@90c; Peerless, $1; Humboldt, 90c@$1 ℔ ctl.

ONIONS—Choice, 75c to 85c ℔ ctl; poor, 25@40c ℔ sack.

BEANS—Fairly active. Bayos, $3 50@3 75; Butter, $3 20@3 40; Pinks, $4; Red, $4@4 15; Pea and small White, $3@3 10; Lima, $3 12½@3 15 ℔ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Mushrooms and Squash are scarce. Cucumbers, $1 50@2 ℔ doz; Mushrooms, 8@10c ℔ ℔; Artichokes, 40@60c ℔ doz; Carrots, 25@35c; Turnips, 50@65c ℔ ctl; Beets, 75c ℔ ctl; Parsnips, $1@1 25 ℔ ctl; Cauliflower, 65@75c ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 60@65c ℔ ctl; Garlic, 2@2½c ℔ ℔; Celery, 50c ℔ doz; Dried Okra, 25c; Dry Peppers, 13@15c ℔ ℔; Marrowfat Squash, $15@18 ℔ ton.

FRUIT—Oranges will soon be the only attractive feature. There is a moderate exhibit of Apples, but custom is slow, while the inquiry is for something choice. Apples, 75c@$2 ℔ box; Lemons, $5@6 50 for Sicily; Mexican Limes, $6@6 50 ℔ box; Tamarinds, 12@13c ℔ ℔; Bananas, $1 75@4 ℔ bunch; California Oranges, $2@3 for old, and $3@5 ℔ box for new; Loretto do, $20@22 ℔ M; Cape Cod Cranberries, $18; Western do, $17@17 75 ℔ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is almost nominal, while supplies are liberal. Raisins are specially dull of movement. Sun-dried Apples, 7@8c for sliced, and 6@6½c ℔ ℔ for quartered; Alden and Plummer, 12c; Apricots, 11½@12c; Blackberries, 15c; Figs, 7c for pressed, and 4@5c for unpressed; Smyrna, 18@20c for layers and 11½@12½c for kegs; Nectarines, 11@11½c; Peaches, 15@16c for peeled and 11½c for unpeeled; Pears, 5@6c for whole and 7@8c for sliced; machine dried, 10@12½c; Plums, 14@15c for pitted and 2@3c for unpitted; German Prunes, 9@10c; French Prunes, 11@11½c ℔ ℔; Raisins, new crop, $1 25@2 ℔ box.

BUTTER—Since the last reduction in prices for fresh descriptions, the demand has been steady and persistent, so that dealers have been able to dispose of consignments without special delay, although receipts have been somewhat on the increase. Fancy, 32½c ℔ ℔; choice, 29@30c; medium grades, 26@27½c; mixed lots from country stores, 16@19c; firkin, 25@26c for choice, 20@22½c for fair to good, and 17@19c for common; pickled roll, 25@27½c; Eastern, 14@18c ℔ ℔.

CHEESE—There is no difficulty in placing all arrivals within our range. California, 17@18c for choice; 15@16c for fair to good; Eastern, 16@19c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—Sellers have again lowered rates. California, 30c for choice; 28@30c ℔ dozen for fair to good.

POULTRY—There was quite an easy tone to the market this morning. Live Turkeys, gobblers, 20@22c; do Hens, 20@22c; do dressed, 23@26c; Roosters, $6 50@7 50 for old, and $7 50@9 for young; Hens, $6@8; Broilers, $6@7, according to size; Ducks, $11@13 ℔ doz; Geese, $2 50@2 75 ℔ pair.

GAME—Trade has been good throughout the week. Liberal consignments have come to hand almost daily, but the demand quickly absorbed the bulk of offerings, so that there was little occasion to carry overstock. Quail, $1 12½@1 25; Hare, $2@2 25; Rabbits, small, $1@1 25; cotton-tail, $1 25@1 50 ℔ doz; Teal, $1; Sprigs, $1 75@1 87½; Widgeon, $1 25@1 37½; Mallards, $3@3 50 ℔ doz; Canvasbacks, $5@6; common Snipe, 50@75c ℔ dozen; do, English, $2@2 50 ℔ dozen; Gray Geese, $2 50@3 ℔ dozen; White Geese, $1@1 25 ℔ dozen; Honkers, $4 50@5 ℔ dozen; Brandt, $1 25@1 50 ℔ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Dealers are not burdened with any heavy orders. Eastern Hams, 17@17½c; California Hams, 15@15½c for plain, 16½@17c for sugar-cured canvased; Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 15@15½c; California Smoked Bacon, 12½@13c for heavy and medium, and 14½@15c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 12½@12½c; Pork, $18 50@19 for Extra Prime, $20@20 50 for Prime Mess, $22 50@23 for Mess, $23@23 50 for Clear, $24@24 50 for Extra Clear; Pigs' Feet, $16@18 ℔ bbl; Mess Beef, $14 50@15 for bbls and $8 50 for half bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $15½@15½ for bbls and $8 50 for half bbls; Family Beef, $18@18 50 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 13½@13½c ℔ ℔; Beef Tongues, $10@10 50 ℔ dozen; Eastern Lard, 12½@12½c for tierces and 12½@13c ℔ ℔ for pails; California do, 10-℔ tins, 12½@13c; 5-℔ tins, 13@13½c; pails, 13@13½c for 10-℔, 13½@13½c for 5-℔, and 14@14½c ℔ ℔ for 3-℔ pails.

WOOL—There has been no quick movement this week. Small lots on scouring account have met with some little attention, and more or less sales have been made at current figures. We quote Fall:

Mendocino choice Free	℔ ℔ 16@17c
Mendocino, defective	12@15
Mountain, poor to fair	9@11
Mountain, good to choice	11@12½
San Joaquin Mountain	10@12
San Joaquin Plains	8@10
Coast Wool, heavy	8@ 9
Coast Wool, good condition	10@11
Red Bluff, Colusa, etc., defective and heavy	9@10
Red Bluff, Colusa, etc., free, good condition	10@14
Southern Burry	8@10

San Francisco Meat Market.

Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 8½@9½c; second quality, 7½@8c; third quality, 6½@7c ℔ ℔.

VEAL—Large calves, 9½@10½c; small ones, 10@12c ℔ ℔.

MUTTON—Wethers are quotable at 5½@6c, and ewes at 4½@5c ℔ ℔.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.

NEW YORK, January 18th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull and Wheat is quiet and week; the latter at $1 07@1 10 ℔ bushel.

WOOL—California is dull at 9@10c for fall burry, and 10@13c for clean fall; spring burry, 16@ to 18c; clean spring, 24@25c; pulled, 28@40c.

HIDES—California are steady at 22@23c.

CHICAGO, January 18th.

WHEAT—90½c for February.

CORN—53c for February.

PORK—$14 75 for February.

LARD—$8 75 for February.

SHORT RIBS—$7 80 for February.

LIVERPOOL, January 18th.

WHEAT—California spot lots are dull at 8s 3d to 8s 6d; cargo lots, 43s for just shipped, 41s 6d for nearly due, and 41s 6d for off coast.

Sacramento Produce Market—Wholesale.

(Corrected daily for the RECORD-UNION.)

SACRAMENTO, January 18th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $7@7 50 ℔ case; Oranges, California, $2 25@2 50 ℔ box; new crop, $3 50@4; Mexican Oranges, $2 50@3 ℔ 100; Limes, $1@1 25; Bananas, $3 50@4 ℔ bunch; Pineapples, $8@9 ℔ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@7 50 ℔ 100; Apples, $1 50@1 60 ℔ box; Pears, $1 25@2 ℔ box; Cranberries, $17 50@18 ℔ bbl.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 55c@$1 25; Onions, $1@1 15; Cauliflower, 75@85c; Cabbage, 65@75c; Carrots, 50@60c ℔ hundred; Turnips, 60c ℔ sack; bunch vegetables, 12½c ℔ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 1c; Horse Radish, 6@7c ℔ ℔; Artichokes, 75c ℔ dozen; Jerusalem Artichokes, 3½@4c ℔ ℔; Sweet Potatoes, $3 25@3 50; Celery, 60@75c ℔ doz; Garlic, 3@4c; Nevada Potatoes, $1 25.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5 75 ℔ barrel; Oatmeal, $5 ℔ 100 ℔s, latter for Eastern; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 50; white, $2 50; Cracked Wheat, $3 25.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 21@22c ℔ ℔; dressed, 26@28c; full grown Chickens, $7@7 50 ℔ dozen; young Roosters, $4@5 ℔ dozen; Broilers, $3@5; tame Ducks, $8 50@9; Geese, $1 50@2 ℔ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 30@32½c ℔ dozen.

GAME—Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Mallard Ducks, $3 50@4 ℔ doz; Teal, $1@1 50 ℔ doz; Sprigs, $2@2 50 ℔ doz; Quail, $1 25@1 50 ℔ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 32½@37½c ℔ ℔; mixed lots, in rolls, 28@30c; Cheese, California, from 17@18c; Western, flats, 16@17c; Marin's Cream, 19@20c.

MEATS—Beef, 8@9c; Mutton, 5@6c ℔ ℔; Lamb, 6@7c; Pork, 8@9c; Veal, small calves, 10@11c; large, 8c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $12@14 ℔ ton; Alfalfa hay, $8@9 ℔ ton; bran, ℔ ton, $17; middlings, $22 ℔ ton; barley, whole, $20 ℔ ton; ground, $1 15; wheat, $1 75@1 85 ℔ cwt; wild oats, $1 75; tame oats, $2; corn, $1 65 ℔ cwt.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ℔ doz, $1 75; assorted, gallon cans, $5; Peaches, 2½-℔ cans, $2; Portland Blueberries, 2-℔ cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 50 ℔ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 9@10c ℔ ℔; do quartered, 8@9c; pears, peeled, 7@8c; do, unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 15@16c; Peaches, 11@12½c; do, peeled, 15@20c; Prunes, German and French, 13@15c; Blackberries, 16@17c; Figs, California, 7@8c ℔ ℔.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-℔ cans, ℔ doz, $2 10; Peaches, $2 60; Bartlett Pears, $2 50; Plums, $2 65; Blackberries, $2 90@3; Gooseberries, $3 25; Strawberries, $3 25; Apricots, $2 25; Muscat Grapes, $2 50; Red Currants, $3 25; Cherries, $3 50.

MISCELLANEOUS—Seeds—Alfalfa, 9@9½c; Timothy, Eastern, 7@8c ℔ ℔; Oregon, 7@8c; Pop Corn, 6@8c ℔ ℔; Red Clover, 14@15c; Red Top, 11@12½c; Nuts—English Walnuts, 9½@10c; California Walnuts, 10@11c; Almonds, 15@16c; Peanuts, Eastern, 9@10c; Peanuts, California, 7@8c; Lard (California), cans, 14c; Eastern, 16@18c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 8@9c, and heavy, 9@10c; dry, 18½c; Tallow, 7½c; Hops, offering at 15@18½c ℔ ℔.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 18th.

MORNING SESSION.

115 Ophir	3 50	500 Summit	70c
250 Mexican	2 15	70 Bulwer	2 25
395 G. & C.	2 05@2	270 Goodshaw	50c
100 B. & B.	2 80	940 Mono	3 15@2 25
450 Savage	1	200 Bodie Tun	1 90
100 California	5c	50 B. King	10
170 Con. Va.	35c	60 Tioga	90c
205 Chollar	2 45	100 Independence	35c
50 Potosi	1	790 Bodie	12½@13
720 H. and N.	2 05@2	100 Bechtel	80c
50 Point	1 10	850 Syndicate	90c
245 Y. Jacket	2 20	100 Day	1
400 S. Nevada	2 85	200 Scorpion	40c
60 Utah	1 25	800 Benton	40c
200 Exchequer	47c	100 N. Belle	48c
850 Overman	20c	200 Prize	25c
610 Union Con.	2 60@2 65	2000 Argenta	15c
1770 Alta	1 80	280 Navajo	2 75
290 Silver Hill	10c	50 Eu. Tunnel	60c
250 Andes	50c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

25 Eureka	1 90	100 Exchequer	45c
2850 Prize	30c	200 Justice	25c
190 Argenta	15c	450 Union	2 50
210 Navajo	3	1450 Alta	1 85@1 75
200 Independence	40c	500 Benton	40c
370 Elko	25c	50 Belcher	1 65
350 Belle Isle	15c	205 S. Nevada	2 70
500 N. B. Isle	45c	120 Bullion	70c
2465 Bodie	12@12½	50 Utah	1 20
250 Tioga	50c	75 H. and N.	1 90
25 Summit	70c	40 Point	1 65
510 Syndicate	60c	160 Y. Jacket	2 30
190 Bulwer	2 50	160 Alpha	1 15
410 Goodshaw	55@56c	10 Best & B.	2 80
715 Mono	2½	110 Savage	95c
45 Bonanza King	10	400 Con. Va.	35c
300 Scorpion	40c	250 Potosi	90c
300 Mexican	1 95@1 90	do.. assessed	50c.
150 G. & C.	1 95	50 Chollar	2 50

Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of nine years, and by Turkish law at that age she is competent to manage her own property and dispose of one-third of her fortune. This is pretty progressive for the Turkish girl; but the American girl, at a marriageable age, is competent to dispose of her entire fortune—and her husband's, too, if the opportunity is given her.

*** "By asking too much we may lose the little that we had before." Kidney Wort asks nothing but a fair trial. This given, it fears no loss of faith in its virtues. A lady writes from Oregon: "For thirty years I have been afflicted with kidney complaints. Two packages of Kidney Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure."

DESPERATELY IN LOVE.—A romance comes from the wilds of Hamilton county which is good enough for even the Christmas season. Ferd Roderick, a young man of goodly appearance, has for some time occupied a room in the jail at Sagerville for stealing horses. Not long ago Miss Agnes Austin, a pretty young missionary and the daughter of the village druggist, began to visit him with reference to the interests of his soul, but instead of converting him he converted her. A few days since she herself stole a horse with the purpose of getting herself locked up. She was arrested and placed in jail along with Roderick, and a few hours thereafter a magistrate was sent for and the two were made one. There are a couple of very angry parents in Sageville, but the two are one for weal or woe, though more especially, if the indictments against them amount to anything, for woe.—[New York Graphic.

SWEDISH FOLK LORE.—On New Year's Eve, after the light is put out in your bedroom, you must throw your slipper over your left shoulder and then look next morning to see in what position it has fallen. If the toe points to the door you will leave that house during the year, but if the toe points inward then you will remain where you are for another year. It is customary also on the same night for the people to go out into the house where the logs of wood are kept that are used for fuel. Each one picks up the first log that comes to hand; if it is a clean and shapely piece so will his (her) future partner be, and vice versa.—[Notes and Queries.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN HUMORS. !!

IT IS AT THIS SEASON WHEN THE BLOOD and Perspiration are loaded with impurities that Disfiguring Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Salt Rheum or Eczema, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Baby Humors, Scrofula, Scrofulous Sores, Abscesses, and Discharging Wounds, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Diseases of the Skin and Scalp are most speedily and economically cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

IT IS A FACT.

Hundreds of letters in our possession (copies of which may be had by return mail) are our authority for the assertion that Skin, Scalp and Blood Humors, whether Scrofulous, Inherited or Contagious, may NOW be permanently cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic and Aperient, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally, in one-half the time and at one-half the expense of any other season.

GREATEST ON EARTH.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this country. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe CUTICURA would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the CUTICURA RESOLVENT internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally.
J. W. ADAMS, Newark, O.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES

The half has not been told as to the great curative powers of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I have paid hundreds of dollars for medicines to cure diseases of the blood and skin, and never found anything yet to equal the CUTICURA REMEDIES.
CHAS. A. WILLIAMS.
Providence, R. I.

CURE IN EVERY CASE.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES outsell all other medicines I keep for skin diseases. My customers and patients say that they have effected a cure in every instance, where other remedies have failed.
H. W. BROCKWAY, M. D.
Franklin Falls, N. H.

Sold by all druggists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BEAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Greasy Skin, Black Heads, Pimples, Skin Blemishes, and Infantile Humors, use CUTICURA SOAP, a real Beautifier. a25-1yWS&w1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

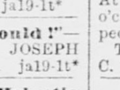
W. C. T. U.—Members and all interested are requested to meet at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the transaction of important business. By order of
ja19-1t* THE PRESIDENT.

A public meeting of the Irish Citizens of this city and vicinity, and all others interested in the cause of Ireland, will be held THIS SATURDAY EVENING, January 19th, at 7 o'clock, in Moynahan's School-room, 515 K street, between Fifth and Sixth, to make arrangements for a Lecture in this city to be delivered by THOS. BRENNAN, Secretary of the Irish National League. ja19-1t*

The Sunday Band of Hope will meet TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Presbyterian Church, corner Sixth and L streets. Parties having had tickets to sell for the late entertainment are requested to be present. ja19 1t*

Bishop A. Beals will lecture in Pioneer Hall TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the Sacramento Spiritualist Union. Questions answered at the close of the lecture. Admittance, One Dime.
ja19-1t* C. W. SIDDALL, President.

Brothers of Red Cloud Tribe, No. 41, Imp. O. R. M., will please be at the Wigwam, SUNDAY, January 20th, at 7 P. M., to receive an official visit from Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28.



J. B. BURDG, Sachem.
THOS. J. EAMES, C. of R. ja19-1t*

Notice "If You Thought He Could!"—Yesterday JOSEPH GEMSCH sold to JOSEPH GUTH the Helvetia Hotel for $7,000 cash. ja19-1t*

Notice, Your Broker!—The Helvetia Hotel is sold for $7,000 cash. Your Broker handled the cheques, and D. O. Mills' Bank cashed them. ja19-1t*

WANTED—10,000 PEOPLE TO VISIT TIVOLI EVERY NIGHT. ja19-1w

WANTED—20 BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES for Amazon March in Black Crook. Apply at TIVOLI, Monday, January 21st, at 11 A. M. ja19-2t

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY, WITH A LITTLE girl, desires to obtain a position as Housekeeper in a widower's family; does not mind work; no objection to country; best of references. Call or answer immediately. "MRS. V. H.," Western Hotel, Room 22. ja19-ned3t*

SHERIFF'S SALE—UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of an order of sale issued out of the Superior Court of the State of California, held in and for the county of Sacramento, on the 16th day of January, 1884, upon a judgment and decree therein entered on the 15th day of January, 1884, in favor of SAMUEL GOTLIEB and against GEO. E. BATE and JANE RULAND, in which said action SAMUEL GOTLEIB recovered judgment against JANE RULAND for $280 50, and $13 25 costs taxed, together with $25 attorney fee, besides interest and cost to accrue, and by me received on the 16th day of January, 1884, by which I am commanded to sell, in the manner prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, JANE RULAND, in and to the real estate therein described, to satisfy the foregoing amounts found due, to wit: Lots 2 and 3 in the block bounded by I and J, Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that in obedience to such command, I will, on MONDAY, the 11th day of FEBRUARY, 1884, in front of the Court-house, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the right, title, and interest of the defendant, JANE RULAND, of, in and to the foregoing described real estate, to satisfy said debt and costs.
A. H. ESTILL, Sheriff.
C. L. WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney. ja19 1aw4wS

HIGH LICENSE

COL. GEO. BABCOCK WILL SPEAK THIS (Saturday) EVENING on the subject of "High License," at Calvary Baptist Church, I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Let those who want to be informed on this question be present. ja19 1t

Twenty Dozen Cans
Eastern Oysters,
At 50c. PER CAN, at
FULTON MARKET
Fifth and K sts...[ja19-1t]..H. G. MAY & CO.

CASTORIA for Infants and Children Without Morphine or Narcotine.

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
'Tis Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
But Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
But Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

Centaur Liniment.—An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Galls, &c., and an instantaneous Pain-reliever.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO READERS:

THE NEW YORK EVENING *POST* REFERS TO THE FACT THAT THE RECORD-UNION IS SOON TO APPEAR IN A NEW FORM, AND IN A NEW DRESS. THE *POST* ITSELF IS ABOUT TO CHANGE TO A QUARTO OF EIGHT PAGES. REGARDING THE CHANGE IN THE RECORD-UNION REFERRED TO, WE MAY SAY THAT THE MATERIAL FOR THE NEW DRESS IS NOW EN ROUTE FROM PHILADELPHIA, PARTS OF THE NEW FURNITURE AND FITTINGS ARE AT HAND, AND EVERY STEP IS BEING TAKEN THAT IS NECESSARY TO THOROUGHLY REFIT THE OFFICE. THE RECORD-UNION WILL, THEREFORE, EARLY IN FEBRUARY APPEAR AS A NINE-COLUMN PAPER, WITH THE LENGTH PROPORTIONATELY EXTENDED, AFFORDING US MUCH MORE ROOM THAN AT PRESENT. THIS WILL BE WHOLLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF OUR READERS, AS THE ADDITIONAL SPACE WILL BE GIVEN UP ENTIRELY TO MORE ELABORATE NEWS PUBLICATION, AND THE ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED TO ENCROACH UPON IT. THE SAME BENEFITS WILL BE EXTENDED TO THE READERS OF THE WEEKLY UNION, WHICH WILL BE ALSO ENLARGED AND APPEAR IN NEW TYPE.

IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS THE PRESENT IS AN OPPORTUNE TIME IN WHICH TO SEND IN SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS OR CLUB ORDERS FOR BOTH THE RECORD-UNION AND THE WEEKLY UNION.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS HAVING BILLS AGAINST THE Foresters' Masquerade Ball Committee will please leave them at the office of GEO. F. PARKER, 1007 Fourth street, on or before NEXT WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. ja19-3t

COL GEO. BABCOCK,

OF SAN FRANCISCO, WILL LECTURE IN Sacramento as follows:

Saturday Evening, January 19th,
At Rev. J. Q. A. Henry's Church, Thirteenth and I streets, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Prohibition."

Sunday Evening, January 20th,
At Dr. Frost's Church, Ninth and M streets, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Moral and Religious Aspects of the Temperance Question."

These Lectures are under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. ja19-1t*

FREE LECTURE.

BY REV. H. H. RICE, IN THE Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 1009 Fourth street, NEXT MONDAY EVENING, January 21st, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Books and Reading." ja19-*

SACRAMENTO TIVOLI,
TURNER HALL, K STREET.

PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
By Gilbert and Sullivan.
TUESDAY EVENING, ...JANUARY 22d,
CHIMES OF NORMANDY!
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MISS ANNIE RYNER IN HER SPECIALTIES.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19th,
First appearance of the
MOROSCO BROTHERS
In their Great Acrobatic Feats.
☞ Performance Every Evening, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M. at Tivoli.
Admission ....25 cents
Children ....[ja19-1t]........15 cents

TICKETS
—FOR—
MRS CARTER'S CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING,
Can be purchased at HAMMER'S MUSIC STORE, 50 cents each. ja19-1t

SMOKE
Tansill's Punch
5c. CIGAR.

☞ One Agent (Dealer only) WANTED in every town on the coast for this America's Finest 5-cent Cigar.

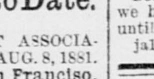
Tansill's "Gen. Custer" 10c. Cigar.
G. B. CORWIN,
SOLE AGENT FOR PACIFIC COAST,
No. 923 Second st...[au2-4p1y]..Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO BANK.

THE SACRAMENTO BANK HAVING REDUCED its surplus by loans on real estate, is now receiving deposits again.
☞ Money to loan upon improved real estate at the lowest market rates.
jy20-2p ED. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

SULLIVAN & WISEMAN,
REAL ESTATE
And Insurance Agents,
NO. 1007 FOURTH STREET.
☞ RENT AND OTHER COLLECTIONS MADE
a12-2ptf JOS. WISEMAN, Notary Public.

MATHUSHECK PIANOS



ARE THE BEST.—OVER TWO Hundred in use in Sacramento. The Uprights ahead of everything. Keep in tune at one-quarter the expense of any other piano.
JOHN F. COOPER,
General Wholesale Agent for the Pacific Coast, 527 J STREET. Pianos to Rent. ja12-2ptf

$100,000
Paid in Endowments to Date.

THE UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION of California. Incorporated AUG. 8, 1881. Home Office: 1038 Mission st, San Francisco. Issue of Certificates of Endowment of One to Two Thousand Dollars, payable at Marriage, or at Maturity. Send for Circulars and Papers. Reliable Agents Wanted. ja16-2ptf

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,
No. 212 J street, ...Sacramento.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 10, morning. 2 to 4, afternoon. 7 to 8, evening. jy20-2p1m

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. je9-2p1m

AUCTIONS.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19th,
At 10:30 o'clock, at
Salesroom Cor. Eighth and K streets.
BELL & CO., : : Auctioneers,
—WILL SELL—
PARLOR, BEDROOM, DINING ROOM AND Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves and Ranges—all without reserve.
—ALSO—
Horses and Buggies present will be sold.
ja17-3t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE
—OF THE—
ENTIRE
Furniture and Fixtures
Of the well-known
HENRY FISHER RESTAURANT,
No. 510 J STREET,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1884,
At 10 o'clock A. M., embracing, in part:

40 Round and Square Tables;
100 Chairs;
125 Table Cloths;
1,500 Napkins;
40 Triple-plated Casters;
— Dozen Plated Knives and Forks;
Glassware and Crockery;
200 Yards Linoleum;
Carpets;
2 Large Ranges;
2 Hot-water Boilers;
An Immense Lot of Kitchen Utensils;
Baking Utensils, etc.;
Cupboards; Large Ice-chest;
1 Show-case;
1 Large Office Stove;
Lot Hat Racks;
5 Candy Pyramids;
Lot Candy Jars;
Lot Canned Fruit;
And other things too numerous to mention.

☞ Sale positive. Sharp 10 o'clock. Terms, Cash.
SHERBURN & SMITH, Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN THEATER

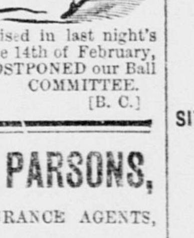
THE DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Fun! Fun! Fun! "Pure and Unadulterated."
2 NIGHTS ONLY. 2 | SATURDAY MATINEE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JAN. 18TH AND 19TH,
Special engagement, prior to their opening at Bush-street Theater, San Francisco, of
RAYMOND HOLMES COMEDY CO.,
Under the management of SAMUEL C. MOTT, introducing the Popular and Eccentric Young Comedian,
RAYMOND HOLMES,
Supported by the accomplished and versatile Soubrette,
MISS ETHEL LYNTON,
And a brilliant and selected company of Lyric and Dramatic Artists, in the greatest of all Musical Absurdities,
"WHIMS!"
OPINIONS OF PRESS AND PUBLIC
From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf:
"WHIMS is a budget of comicalities, and the greatest of all musical absurdities."
"HOLMES, as the Professor, is the soul and spirit of the comedy throughout."
"IS too scrumptiously funny for anything. It is fun, pure and unadulterated."
"MORE provocative of hearty laughter than any performance we ever witnessed."
"SUFFICE to say that the company is without doubt the very best that has ever favored us with a performance."
To be presented here with the same attention that has attended its great success for over
1,000 PERFORMANCES! 1,000
SUPERB MUSIC! BRILLIANT EFFECTS
150——LAUGHS IN 150 MINUTES——150
Musical Director ....J. A. Hutchinson
Business Agent ....M. M. Whelan
☞ Box office open on Thursday, January 17th, when seats can be secured without extra charge.
ja14-td

To the Citizens of Sacramento,
FOLSOM, WOODLAND, MARYSVILLE
☞ AND SURROUNDING CITIES. ☜
THE GREAT
JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
Champion of the World, and his Combination of the Champion Pugilists and Sparrers of all Nations, will exhibit at the
METROPOLITAN THEATER,
Tuesday Evening ....January 22d.
Tuesday Evening ....January 22d.
Admission $1 00
Reserved Seats 1 50
Private Box Seats 2 50
ja17-tf

Grand Concert
—TO BE GIVEN BY—
MRS. ADDIE CARTER,
Assisted by the Best Local Talent,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 1884,
—AT—
CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
ja16-tf

—GRAND—
CHARITY ENTERTAINMENT
—AND—
DEDICATION
—OF THE—
NEW
Agricultural Pavilion!
—ON—
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1884
FOR THE JOINT BENEFIT
—OF THE—
HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.
Tickets, : : : : 50 cents Each.
ja16-tf [B. C.]

—THE FIFTEENTH—
Annual Masquerade Ball
—OF THE—
SACRAMENTO TURN-VEREIN,
WILL BE HELD AT THE
NEW PAVILION,
—ON—
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th.



THE COMMITTEE ASSURES the public that this—our Fifteenth Annual Masquerade—will eclipse all former efforts in the line of Masquerades. Tickets to be $1 each. Subscription Lists are now in the hands of the Committee.

N. B.—We announced in the RECORD-UNION, on January 3d, to hold our Ball in the middle of February; but as the EUREKAS have advertised in last night's "Bee" to hold their Ball on the 14th of February, we have, to avoid collision, POSTPONED our Ball until the 28th of FEBRUARY. COMMITTEE.
ja17-3t [B. C.]

CADWALADER & PARSONS,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
Corner Third and J streets.
AGENTS
UNION INSURANCE CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Fire and Marine.
EDW. CADWALADER, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds and Conveyancer. jy1-2ptf

REAL ESTATE.

Established in 1860

Sweetser & Alsip,

REAL ESTATE
—AND—
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 1015 Fourth street,
BETWEEN J AND K.
SACRAMENTO,
—OFFER—

FOR SALE

THE WELL-KNOWN

BRIGGS'
ORCHARD!

THE LARGEST AND THE BEST
FRUIT RANCH
EVER OFFERED FOR SALE IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Contains 450 Acres of Fine Rich Creek Bottom Land, in sandy loam soil.

300 Acres in Grapes of all variety, mostly raisin grapes.

70 Acres in Orchard, of Trees of all kinds. The Vineyard produces from 3 to 8 tons of grapes to the acre, owing to the season.

80 Acres in Wheat.

The Buildings are large, and in keeping with balance of the place. Has Fine Dwelling, Good Barn, Large Packing and Drying-house, with Machinery for manufacturing boxes; Trays for drying raisins; Tools and Machinery of all kinds for carrying on the place.

$40,000 to $50,000 can and has been cleared upon this place, with favorable season.

Situated on line of California Pacific Railroad, on Putah Creek, in Solano county.

—ALSO—

STOCK,
FRUIT
—OR—
GRAIN RANCH!
—OF—

55,000 Acres of Land,
15,000 Head of Cattle,
6,000 Head of Sheep,
6,000 Head of Hogs,
400 Head of Horses,
58 Head of Mules.

2,000 Acres Seeded to Alfalfa.

30,000 Acres more will produce Alfalfa; three crops a year can be cut.

60 Acres in Hops.

Large Hop-house, Dwellings, Stables; all Farming Tools, etc.

Irrigating Ditches, from King's River, running through the place, with ample supply of water; no fear from drought.

20,000 Acres of the above has a heavy growth of Oak Trees.

THIS PROPERTY WANTS TO BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

SITUATED ON KING'S RIVER, FRESNO COUNTY.

O LARS.

Sweetser & Alsip,
SACRAMENTO.
a1-1m